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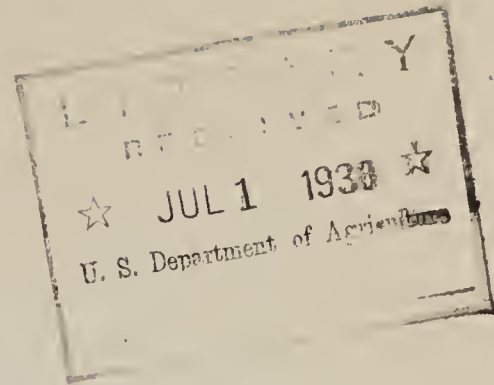


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PROGRAM

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE  
ON  
THE 1939 CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Ashworth Hotel  
Hampton Beach, New Hampshire,  
May 26 and 27, 1938.  
(Standard Time used throughout)



Purposes: The conference has two main purposes:

1. To pool experience with and thinking about the conservation programs of 1936, 1937 and 1938 in order to provide a starting point for the work of developing the 1939 program.

There will be no effort to arrive at program recommendations. They should come later from the separate States.

2. To work out a procedure to suggest for use within States in bringing together the State recommendations.



Thursday, May 26.

9:45 a.m.

Appointments:

1. Committee to recommend steps in formulating  
the 1939 program.

2. Chairmen of commodity groups.

11:00 to lunch hour,  
and 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Reports for the six New England States.

Subject: Programs of 1936, 1937 and 1938, and suggestions  
for 1939, including participation, accomplishments,  
present and probable future effects, farmer  
attitudes and relationships.

5:30 p.m.

Dinner.

Greetings from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Talk: National Economic Policy and the Part of  
Agricultural Policy in It .....Administrator Tolley.

Friday, May 27.

8:00 a.m.

Suggestions from the Hardwick Study ..... Mr. Westcott.

8:45 a.m.

Conferences of special groups: Dairy, potato, vegetable,  
fruit, forestry.



Friday, May 27 (Cont.)

Luncheon.

12:30 m.

Reports by chairmen of commodity groups.

1:30 p.m.

Report of Committee on steps in formulating 1939 program.

2:45 p.m.

Final suggestions and announcements.

3:00 p.m.

Adjournment.







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United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Washington, D. C.

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★ JUL 22 1936  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURE  
UNDER THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT  
NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 9, 10, and 11

Farmers, farmers' representatives and those concerned with administration problems have been invited to attend this and other regional conferences to advise and assist officials of the United States Department of Agriculture on the development of a national agricultural program for 1936 under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The list of states represented in the invitations issued for the New York City conference includes Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia.

Among those invited to attend the conference from each of the states of this region are representative farmers, representatives of the leading farm organizations, representatives of the Land Grant Colleges, State Commissioners of Agriculture, State Supervisors of Vocational Agricultural Education, and editors of the leading farm journals.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will attend the New York City conference at some time before it is concluded. The group of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture which will be in attendance throughout the New York City conference is headed by E. R. Tolley, who as Director of the Planning Division of the AAA aided in working out the Adjustment programs and is consultant in







developing the new plan. This group also includes A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Robert K. McConnaughey, of the Legal Division, United States Department of Agriculture; and W. F. Callander, J. B. Hutson and Jesse W. Tapp of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

It is expected that the first day of the conference will be devoted to consideration of the agricultural situation, provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and features of the program to be developed for 1936. It is expected that committees to consider the problems peculiar to the various commodities and regions will be formed, and that their recommendations will be requested.

In general, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act provides for preservation and improvement of national soil resources, reestablishment and maintenance of farmers' purchasing power, assurance of adequate supplies of foods and fibers for consumers, and the protection of rivers and harbors against the effects of soil erosion.

Temporary Federal aid in the form of payments direct to individual farmers to assist voluntary action by them, designed to accomplish the soil conservation purposes, is authorized until state plans are ready or until January 1, 1938. Commencing in 1938, grants will be made only to states, upon approval of state programs by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Act. These state plans are to include as a principal objective the reestablishment of farmers' purchasing power, and may provide for production control.







Under the temporary plan of Federal aid, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make soil conservation payments to producers measured by (1) their treatment or use of land for soil restoration, conservation, or erosion prevention, (2) changes in the use of their land, and (3) the domestic allotment of one or more designated commodities. Productivity of the land affected, measured by changes in use of land or treatment of land for soil conservation, is to be taken into consideration in making payments.

The Act contains a requirement that the interests of share-croppers, tenants, and small producers be protected, and tenants and share-croppers are specifically included in the Act as agricultural producers.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize county and community committees of agricultural producers in carrying out its provisions.

The August, 1909-July 1914 balance between agricultural and non-agricultural living standards, as measured by the relative purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and the income per person not on farms, is the objective in reestablishing and maintaining farm income.

Authorization is included for the use of funds for expansion of domestic and foreign markets or for seeking new markets for agricultural commodities or for removal or disposition of agricultural surpluses.

Provision for administration by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is contained in the Act.







Under the permanent policy providing grants to states, which may be made immediately upon approval of state plans, the state plans must include provisions for a state administrative agency authorized by the state and agreed upon by the Secretary and the State concerned. State plans must also include provisions for participation by county and community committees or associations of producers organized for the purpose, and provisions for submitting such reports as the Secretary finds necessary to assure that the plan is being carried out.

The Act has been passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President. This and other regional conferences are intended to assist in rapid development of a program.

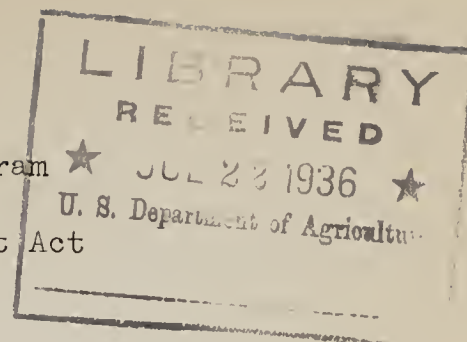






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Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act



New York, New York  
March 9, 10, 11.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
DETERMINATION OF BASES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Chairman - Director Baker (N. J.)

Maine	-	Washburn, Smith, Beck
New Hampshire	-	Putnam
Vermont	-	Bailey, Varney
Massachusetts	-	Davis, Watson, Belden, Mighell, Warner, Shepard
Rhode Island	-	Manchester
Connecticut	-	Lewis, Gold, Christensen, Middaugh
New York	-	Wickham, Hart, Marquart, Chapin
New Jersey	-	Agans, Snyder, Waller, Ellicott, Starkey
Pennsylvania	-	French, Smith, Moffet, Olson
Maryland	-	Nuttle, Copeland, Linton
Delaware	-	Harvey Wilson, R. Gaston
West Virginia	-	Humphrey, Stockdale

The Committee on determination of bases and conditions of payment submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the conference. In drafting this report, the Committee has attempted to recommend only such conditions and rates of payment as will result in placing land in such uses as are warranted in terms of a sound long-time soil conservation and land use program for the individual farm; and specifically urges that no payments be made which will keep or place land in a different land use classification than would be dictated by a sound long-time land utilization program.

I. Classification of Crops. The plan recommended for the 1936 program would require that all crops be classified into 3 groups:

1. Soil depleting crops
2. Soil maintaining crops
3. Soil improving crops

II. Bases of Payment Payments would be made on three classes of performance: first, land shifted from soil depleting to soil maintaining or soil improving crops; second, land shifted from soil maintaining to soil improving crops; and,







third, approved soil improvement and conservation practices carried out on farm land as stipulated in this report.

III. Determinations for Individual Farms.

1. It will be necessary to determine the base acreage for each participating farm for such of the following crops as are grown on the farm:

- a) Tobacco
- b) Potatoes
- c) Truck Crops (separating canning and market crops)
- d) Other soil depleting crops
- e) Soil maintaining crops
- f) Soil improving crops

1935 acreages shall be used as the bases, with such adjustments as are necessary to correct for abnormal conditions in 1935. The total of the base acreages established for a farm shall equal the total land used for field crops in 1935 as modified above excluding pasture.

2. Also required will be the normal yield per acre for each farm for such of the following crops as are grown on the farm:

- a) Tobacco
- b) Potatoes
- c) The principal crop grown on the farm of the group designated as other soil depleting crops
- d) Hay, excluding alfalfa

3. The third requirement will be a productivity rating of land devoted to truck crops, related to average for the state.

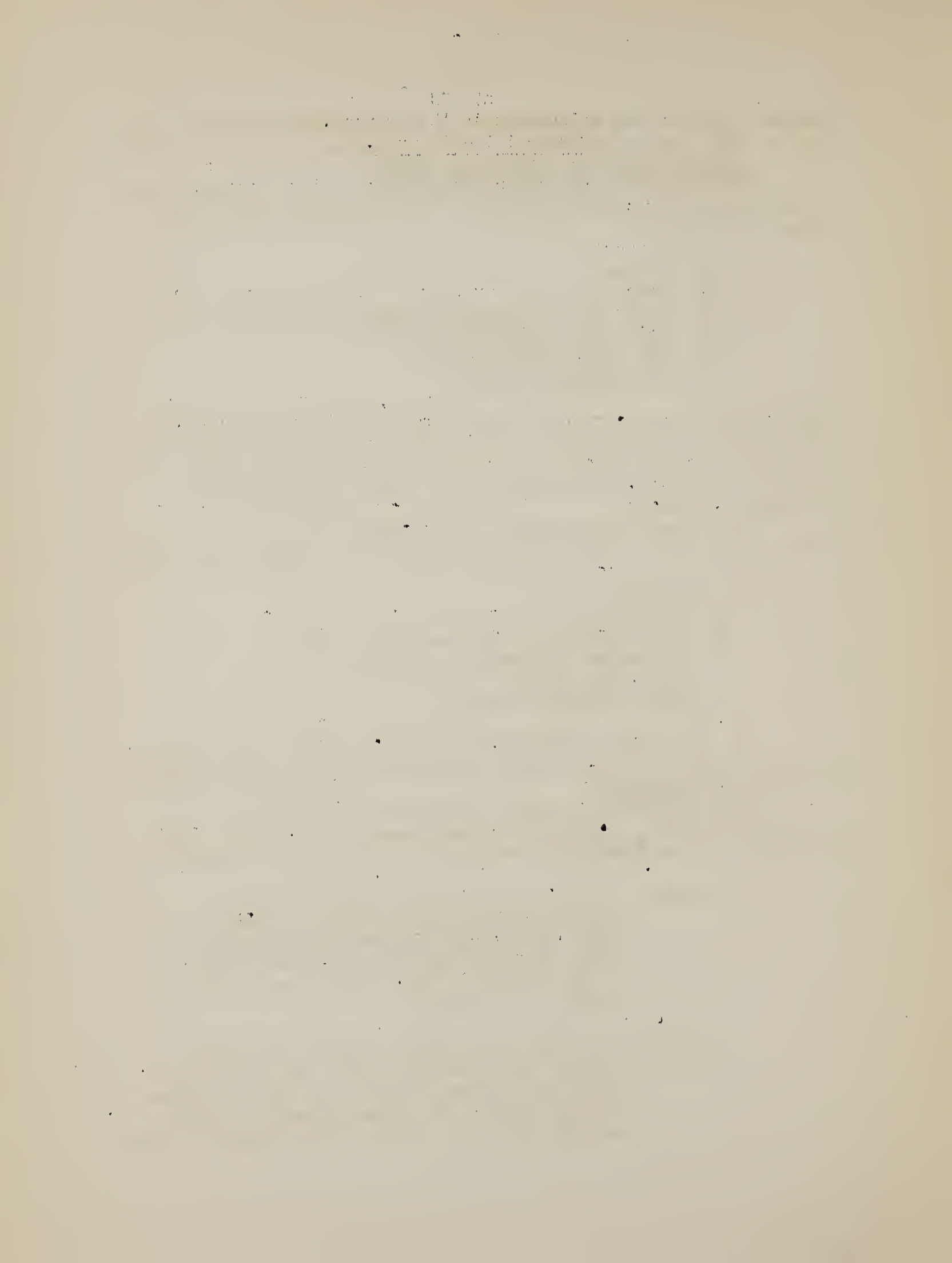
IV. Rates of Payment.

1. Payment for shifting land from soil depleting crops to soil maintaining crops shall depend upon the particular crop or group of crops from which such land is shifted, as follows:

Tobacco: for each acre shifted, payment of 20 per cent of normal market value per pound times the average tobacco yield for the farm. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 30 per cent of the base, or one acre, whichever is larger.

Potatoes: for each acre shifted, payment of 20 per cent of normal market value for the state, times the average potato yield for the farm. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 10 per cent of base, or one acre, whichever is larger.







Truck Crops: the average rate of payment would be 20 per cent of the 1932-35 average value per acre, for the state of canning or market crops, as the case may be, adjusted or productivity for the farm. In the case of states for which no average value is reported, use the average for New England or other Northeastern states, whichever is applicable. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 10 per cent of base, or one acre, whichever is larger.

Other Soil Depleting Crops:  
for each acre shifted, pay \$10 per acre, adjusted as the normal yield for principal crop of this group grown on the farm varies from the average yield for the region for the same crop. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 15 per cent of base, or 2 acres, whichever is larger.

If land is shifted from any of the above soil depleting crops to a soil improving crop, the rate of payment per acre shall be \$5 greater than that stated above, with the same limit on acreage eligible for payment.

2. Payment for shifting land from a soil maintaining to a soil improving crop shall average \$5 per acre, but vary from farm to farm as the average hay yield on the farm, excluding alfalfa, varies from the average yield for the region. The maximum acreage eligible for such payment shall be 20 per cent of the base acreage of soil maintaining crops.

3. Payments for carrying out any of the following specific soil improvement and soil conserving practices shall be made at rates per acre of land on which such practices are carried out, with the rate varying according to the particular practice. However, the total of all such payments for any farm shall not exceed an amount equal to \$1 per acre times the base of soil maintaining crops, plus \$1.50 per acre times the base of soil improving crops.

The following practices and rates of payment are recommended:

Pasture Improvement: pay amount expended for seed, lime, and fertilizer used in 1936 in accordance with methods approved by the county committee, with no payment exceeding \$10 per acre.



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Forest planting:

pay \$10 per acre for 1936 plantings to trees of such crop or pasture land approved by the county committee as needing such planting to conserve the soils or use the land more economically. Plantings to be in accordance with good forest practice, approved by the committee.

Orchard and Vineyard Improvement:

pay amount expended for lime and mineral fertilizer used in 1936 in accordance with methods approved by the county committee with no payment exceeding \$10. per acre.

Removing woods and sugar orchards from pasture use:

pay amount expended for necessary fencing materials used in 1936 to exclude livestock from woods and sugar orchards used for pasture in 1935, and approved by the county committee as needing such treatment to conserve the soil or prevent or control erosion and flooding. Type of materials to be approved by the committee.

Drainage:

pay amount of actual cash outlay for construction and repair of ditches and drains or treatment of gullies or other approved erosion control practices to provide for erosion or flood control, where approved by the county committee as to need and practicability of the project on the particular farm.

It is recommended that reasonable county limits be established in order to prevent inflation of any crop base.

It is recommended that wide latitude be given State and County Committees in applying the general principles of the program to individual cooperating farmers within their respective states and counties; provided, however, that such authority be exercised only under such general regulations as will insure the carrying out of the spirit and purposes of the program and assure its effectiveness.

It is recommended that the rates per acre and maximum limits on total payments provided in this report be subject to such variation as will result in the balancing of the amount of money available with the maximum results consistent with the purposes of the Act.



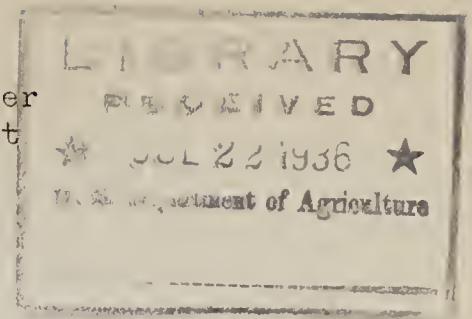




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Regional Conference on Proposed Program under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

New York, New York, March 9, 10, 11

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
FARMER'S APPLICATION OR WORK SHEET



Chairman	T. B. Symons	College Park, Md.
Secretary	Earl P. Robinson,	Durham, N. H.
	H. E. Taylor,	Trenton, N. J.
	Spencer Perrie,	Cranbury, N. J.
	W. E. Burall,	Frederick, Md.
	L. S. Hartley,	Morgantown, W. Va.
	Henry D. Jenks,	Cheshire, Mass.
	Emil Rauchenstein,	Washington, D. C.
	Charles D. Lewis,	Washington, D. C.
	Henry Heiland,	Thomasville, Pa.
	Herbert P. King,	Traumansburg, N. Y.
	Dana Smith,	Lyndonville, Vt.
	A. M. Koon,	R. 1, Auburn, N. Y.
	A. D. Ellsworth,	Broad Brook, Conn.
	F. B. Day,	Lisbon Falls, Maine
	F. M. Gum, Jr.,	Frankford, Del.
	Fred J. Nutter,	Corrinna, Me.
	F. B. Day,	Lisbon Falls, Me.
	Perley Fitts,	Dunham, N. H.
	Wm. G. Potter,	Lexington, Mass.
	C. N. Clark,	New Oxford, Pa.
	L. E. Wise, Jr.,	Baltimore, Md.







REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARMER'S  
APPLICATION OR WORK SHEET

Your Committee submits herewith the following forms:

1. Registration form
2. Work Sheet and Application Form of Performance
3. Certification Grant form

These forms are not presented as finished products but merely as setting forth some of the information necessary to the carrying out of the Act in the North Eastern states.

Your Committee in preparing these forms has assumed that all persons executing a registration form will be permitted to vote in an election to select community and county committeemen. The "worksheet" will be used first as a basis for securing the farmers representations of basic data for the farm, second as a basis for advice from the committeemen and agricultural educational agencies and third as a record of the determinations and recommendations of basic data by the supervisor and committeemen.

The certification of performance form would be used to establish the rate and amount of payment to which the farmer is entitled.

Your Committee strongly recommends that in so far as practicable, cooperating farmers be urged if not required to submit to the committee a farm management plan covering a period of years and showing what accomplishments in the way of soil conservation may be expected on the farm during such period. We believe that wide latitude should be accorded the several states in this respect.







Your Committee recommends that if practicable, at least some latitude be accorded the several states in the preparation of work sheets.

State Committees should fix dates for filing the required forms.







REGISTRATION FORM

(Pursuant to the S. C. and D. A. Act, approved February 29, 1936.)

I wish to become a member of the \_\_\_\_\_  
County Soil Conservation Association, to vote in the election of a community  
committee representing the community in which I am farming in 1936, and to  
apply for the services of the Association in taking part in the Soil Con-  
servation Program in 1936, as provided in the Soil Conservation Act, as  
amended.

It is understood that my signing of this registration card does  
not commit me to make application for a grant.

Operator of Farm \_\_\_\_\_ (Owner cash tenant or shar tenant)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Community \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Acres in Farm in 1936 \_\_\_\_\_

Location or Legal Description of Farm \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Landlord (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Landlord (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Agent (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Agent (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Tenant \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Tenant \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Operator or Landlord







WORK SHEET AND APPLICATION

Name of Farm Operator \_\_\_\_\_  
(Owner or tenant)

P. O. Address of Operator \_\_\_\_\_

Location of farm, town \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Miles \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2 ad

SOIL DEPLETING CROPS

SOIL CONSERVING CROPS

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Check</u> Not to be Filled in		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Check</u> Not to filled		
Crop	1935	1935	Acres	Yield	by operator)	Crop	1935	1935	Acres	Yield	by operator)

TOTAL

TOTAL

I hereby make application for consideration under S. C. and D. A. Act and certify that the representations made in the foregoing table and on the reverse side hereof are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Operator

LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

1935

Kind                      Number

SOIL CONSERVATION AND EROSION CONTROL

PROGRAM FOR 1936

I intend to carry out the following soil conservation and erosion control program:

1. Maintain \_\_\_\_\_ acres in soil conserving crop as follows:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Divert \_\_\_\_\_ acres from soil depleting to soil conserving crops as follows:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ acres from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ acres from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_







Continued

3. Improve \_\_\_\_\_ acres and pasture by the following  
method (describe in detail)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Set out forest trees on \_\_\_\_\_ acres

5. Removal fruit trees, drainage or other conserving  
practice \_\_\_\_\_ acres \_\_\_\_\_.







(State and County Code and Serial Number)

CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

(Pursuant to S. C. and D. A. Act, approved February 29, 1936.)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, (hereinafter referred to as  
"the operator") operating a farm located in \_\_\_\_\_  
Township, \_\_\_\_\_ County, \_\_\_\_\_ State,  
\_\_\_\_\_ miles \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_,  
(hereinafter referred to as "the farm")

I certify that the information contained in table I hereof is  
correct and that I have fully complied with all of the conditions upon  
which such grants under the Act are based.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(Operator)

DIVISION OF PAYMENT

We, the "operator," landlord, cash tenant, agent, and all  
share tenants who have an interest in or right to the proceeds from  
the farm in 1936, hereby certify that our respective interests in or  
share of such proceeds are as represented opposite our signatures be-  
low.

Signature	Percentage Interest in the Proceeds from the farm in 1936
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%







SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have inspected the farm and determined that the information contained in table I hereof is correct.

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

COMMITTEE CERTIFICATION

We, the Community and County Committees, hereby certify that we have examined the work sheet, and supervisor's report for the farm and have satisfied ourselves that the information contained in Table I hereof is correct. We recommend payment on the basis of such information.

For Community Committee

For County Committee

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TABLE I

Major source of income from \_\_\_\_\_ crop

Normal per acre yield of such crop \_\_\_\_\_

1. Normal acreage of soil depleting crops or practices  
diverted to soil conserving crops or practices \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ acres

2. Rate per acre \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Total Amount \_\_\_\_\_

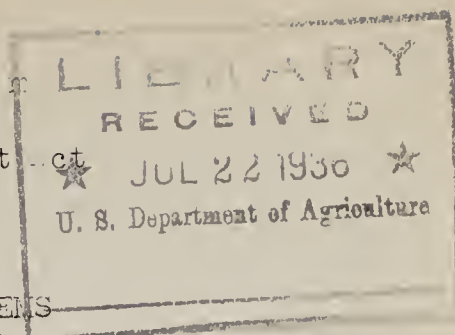






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Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act  
New York, New York March 9, 10, 11



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MARKETING PROBLEMS  
RELATING TO SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Name	Address	Organization
W.B. Duryee	Trenton, N.J.	State Dept. of Agriculture
Harold J. Shaw	Sanford, Maine	Maine Dairyman Ass'n.
Philip C. Herald	Wilton, N.H.	N.H. Fruit Growers.
Andrew L. Felker	Concord, N.H.	Com. of Agriculture
Henry A. Stoddard	Bellows Falls, Vt.	Vermont State Grange
E.S. Field	Vergennes, Vt.	Vt. Dairyman of N.Y. Milk shed
Ernest H. Bancroft	Barre, Vt.	New England Dairies.
Quentin Reynolds	Springfield, Mass.	Eastern States Farmers Exch.
Alden R. Wheeler	Concord, Mass.	Boston Market Gardeners Ass'n.
Howard H. Murphy	Boston, Mass.	Comm. of Agriculture State of Massachusetts.
Cecil Ford	New Bedford, Mass.	Leg. New Bedford Milk Producers Ass'n.
Burton K. Harris	Providence, R.I.	Director, Dept. of Agriculture and Conservation.
Samuel H. Graham	Suffield, Conn.	Conn. Farm Bureau Federation.
Robert C. Mitchell	Southbury, Conn.	Conn. Milk Producers.
Fred H. Sexauer	New York, N.Y.	Dairyman's League Coop. Ass'n.
J. A. Coulter	Watertown, N.Y.	Dairyman's League
W.H. Rich,	Robert, New York	Pres. N.Y. State Coop. Off.
L. H. Brown	Monsey, New York	Poultry Breeders.
H.R. Talmage	Riverhead, L.I. N.Y.	N.Y. State Hort. Society.
E.W. Benjamin	New York, N.Y.	L.I. Cauliflower Ass'n.
F.M. Donnelly	New York, N.Y.	Pacific Egg Producers.
W.W. Hull	Albion, New York	Pacific Egg Producers.
C.L. Morgard	Albany, New York	Sec'y. Orleans Coll. Agr. Soc.
W.C. Spargo	Lover, N.J.	N.Y. State Dept. of Agr.
H.W. Reist	State College, Pa.	N.E.A.F.
T.A. Brookes	Del Air, Md.	Agr. Ext. Service.
R.H. Grant	Snow Hill, Md.	Md. State Grange.
W.L. Mowlds	Lover, Del.	State Dept. Education.
Ralph Wilson	Lover, Del.	State Board of Agr.
W.T. Derickson	Lover, Del.	Bureau of Markets.
J.B. McLaughlin	Charleston, S. Va.	Com. Agr.
W.W. Miller, Jr.	Frederick, Md.	N. Va. Hort. Society.
J.E. Mercker	Washington, D. C.	.....
J.W. Tapp	Washington, D.C.	.....
H.C. Reinhold	St Petersburg, Fla.	Winchester Co. Tobacco Growers Ass'n.







### Poultry:

We recommend that immediate consideration be given to the stabilization of the poultry industry through the purchase of poultry products under Section 32 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act on an equitable basis with other branches of the livestock industry, using gross income figures compiled by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a base, and that persons receiving benefit payments under this Act should not be permitted to expand in the production of poultry.

The above recommendations are in conformity with the sentiments repeatedly expressed by both the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council and the Northeastern Association of Poultry and Egg Distributors.

### Dairy:

We recommend the policy of purchasing dairy products for relief purposes. Not only has it been the means of removing burdensome surpluses from the market but it has resulted in furnishing to those in need necessary elements for growth and health in a most economical and palatable form. We recommend the continuation and extension of dairy marketing agreements as one of soundest, long-time methods of stabilizing the dairy industry. These agreements should be so drawn as to encourage the growth and development of producer-owned and controlled cooperative marketing organizations.

We recommend that a more intensive study be given to the handling of surpluses of agricultural products under the provisions of Section 32 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, since some method of this kind seems necessary if agriculture is to be placed on a parity of purchasing power with industry and labor.

### Fruits:

We recommend investigation by the Dept. of Agriculture of the possibilities of further increasing volume of exports as provided for in Section 32 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act. We believe, however, that efforts in this direction should be made with caution, and in cooperation with the nations to which these products are shipped, in order to avoid the possibility of retaliatory measures.

We recommend that a study be made of the possibilities of a further diversion of low-grade fruits into fruit juices and other by-products, and that we commend the policy of purchasing the fruit products for relief purposes, as being helpful in recovering burdensome surpluses. In this connection we recommend that insofar as possible such purchases shall be made in the regions in which the products are to be consumed.







As one method of eliminating a substantial portion of low-grade fruit which has a detrimental effect on the whole price structure, we recommend that special consideration be given to the removal of neglected and unprofitable fruit trees and that the possibility of giving benefit payments for such removal be given due consideration. Removal of such trees would raise the quality of fruit produced by eliminating the sources of insect pests and plant diseases.

#### Forestry:

We recommend the orderly marketing of forest products through cooperative efforts by farmers, so as to maintain a continuous supply of forest products. We consider that this is desirable for agricultural stability in the Northeast, and we earnestly recommend that a study of this problem be given favorable consideration in the Marketing Act, and that a program of reforestation be promoted.

#### Marketing Agreements:

In view of the success that has attended the use of marketing agreements in many areas of the country we recommend that our fruit and vegetable communities be informed of the results of efforts along these lines. Provision should be made upon the growers' request to prepare a marketing agreement after careful analysis of the locality and the commodity. Consideration should be given to the use of these agreements for specialized crops including potatoes and canning crops. An educational program should be initiated without delay by appropriate agencies to acquaint producers of all fruits and vegetables with the possibilities of marketing assistance through market agreements.

#### Research:

Since successful marketing of all farm commodities is dependant upon accurate and up-to-date information we strongly urge the Secretary to carry out to the fullest extent the authorization contained in Sections 9 and 11 of the Soil Conservation Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 9. The Secretary is authorized to conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the conditions and factors affecting, and methods of accomplishing most effectively, the policy and purposes of section 7 (a)."

"Section 11. All funds available for carrying out this Act shall be available for allotment to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to such other agencies of the Federal or State Governments as the Secretary may request to cooperate or assist in carrying out this Act."







We further recommend that the data thus compiled be examined at frequent intervals to determine the effects upon northeastern markets and the producers supplying these markets of the developments under the national Soil Conservation Act.

(Signed) W. A. Duryee, Chairman.

(Signed) W. L. Nowlds, Secretary.





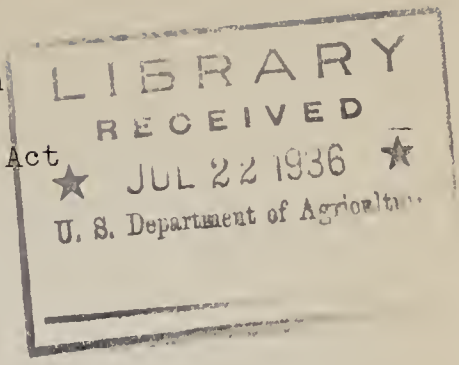


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Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

New York, New York  
March 9, 10, 11



REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF  
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE - NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY

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- J. C. Kendall, Durham, New Hampshire - Vice Chairman
- S. R. Parker, Amherst, Massachusetts - Secretary
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- W. H. Allen, New Brunswick, New Jersey
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- G. L. Schuster, Newark, Delaware
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- R. H. Gist, Morgantown, West Virginia







RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION  
OR TEMPORARY STATE, COUNTY AND COMMUNITY OR  
DISTRICT COMMITTEES

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TEMPORARY STATE COMMITTEE

It is recommended that a temporary State committee consisting of five or seven members be appointed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. This committee should serve until the permanent State Agency is created and is ready to function.

It is recommended that a majority of the State committee be farmers.

It is also recommended that representatives of the State Agricultural Extension Service, the Division of Crop Estimates and the Soil Conservation Service serve as advisers to the committee.

TEMPORARY COUNTY COMMITTEE

A temporary county committee of not more than seven members shall be set up in each county or group of counties. This committee shall be appointed by the state committee.

TEMPORARY COMMUNITY OR DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Counties may be divided into communities or districts and committees appointed by the temporary county committee if in their judgment such communities or districts and committees are essential.







RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE ORGAN-  
IZATION OF PERMANENT STATE, COUNTY AND  
COMMUNITY OR DISTRICT COMMITTEES

It is recommended that the cooperators in this program elect from their number a community or district committee of not more than seven members. The chairman of these community or district committees shall constitute the county board. The county board shall elect such officers as may be necessary.

It is also recommended that the permanent State Board be elected by the County Boards.

DUTIES OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

1. Since this is largely an educational program, the extension service should assume its responsibility and be ready to cooperate as far as its facilities will permit.

2. It is the responsibility of the Extension Service in carrying out the educational plans to immediately attempt to acquaint all farmers with the details of the program.

3. The Extension Service through and in cooperation with the State, county and community or district committees will motivate the entire program as rapidly and as efficiently as possible.

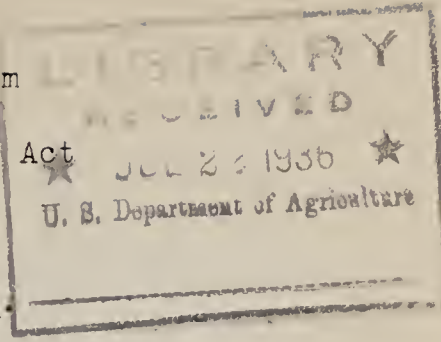






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Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act  
New York, New York.  
March 9, 10, 11.



COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM PLANNING FOR 1937.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

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Vice-Chairman - F. F. Leninger, State College, Pa.  
Secretary - R. B. Corbett, Washington, D. C., Extension Service

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
M. F. Abell	Durham, New Hampshire	Extension Service
A. G. Black	Washington, D. C.	Bureau of Agri. Economics
J. D. Black	Cambridge, Massachusetts	Harvard University
M. C. Bond	Ithaca, New York	N. Y. State College of Agri.
A. C. Bruce	Hagerstown, Maryland	Soil Conservation Service
G. A. Drew	Westford, Massachusetts	Mass. Fruit Growers' Assoc.
B. W. Ellis	Storrs, Connecticut	Connecticut State College
H. C. Fetterolf	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	State Dept. of Education
T. L. Gaston	Washington, D. C.	Soil Conservation Service
G. C. Gilmore	Newark, Delaware	Diary Farmer
Miles Horst	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Sec'y Penn. Council of Farm Organ.
Alfred E. Houston	Bath, New Hampshire	Diary Farmer
M. G. Kirkpatrick	Philadelphia, Pa.	Farm Journal
J. O. Knapp	Morgantown, W. Va.	Extension Service
W. F. Knowles	New Brunswick, N. J.	N. J. State College of Agri.
Carl E. Ladd	Ithaca, New York	Cornell University
John H. Light	Lebanon, Pa.	Penn. State Grange
John M. Lowe	Charleston, W. Va.	Vocational Agri.
A. R. Marvel	Easton, Maryland	Vice-Pres. Interstate Milk Prods.
F. C. Meier	Washington, D. C.	Extension Service, U.S.D.A.
Smith McIntire	Orono, Maine	Maine Extension Service
D. S. Myer	Washington, D. C.	Soil Conservation Service
A. H. Packard	Burlington, Vermont	Farm Bureau
Wm. H. Richards	R. R. #2, Newport, R.I.	Market Gardening & Potatoes
R. E. Shockley	Snow Hill, Maryland	Farm Bureau
R. O. Stelzer	Newark, Delaware	University of Delaware
Kenneth J. Sheldon	Burlington, Vt.	Vocational Agri.
H. O. Sampson	New Brunswick, N.J.	State Dept. Public Inst. Voc. Agri.
H. C. Woodworth	Durham, N. H.	Resettlement Admin. & Univ. of N.H.
Geo. W. Westcott	Amherst, Mass.	Extension Economist







## COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM PLANNING FOR 1937

To the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace:

The Committee on Program Planning for 1937 suggests consideration of the following in the development of future soil conservation and domestic allotment programs.

It is essential that machinery for carrying out these suggestions be established immediately, especially to permit the study of the 1936 program. Such study should furnish the basis for the evaluation and refinement of future programs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS ON POLICY

The Committee believes that the program should be so developed that any resultant expansion of production does not affect adversely present producers of the various agricultural products.

Your Committee recommends that the Soil Conservation Program provide that land better adapted for forestry than for agriculture be used for that purpose rather than for agricultural purposes.

### FARM MAP

Your Committee recommends that all farmers applying for participation in the soil conservation program shall provide a map of the farm showing all field lines, location of buildings, roads, water courses, swamps, woods, wasteland and other necessary features. Such a map should be used to record the crops grown in 1935 and show the crop plans for future years.

### DAIRY AND PASTURE

This Committee believes that the improvement of dairy cows, poultry and other live stock is of great importance and should be given consideration along with crop programs in soil conservation. Attention should also be given to developing market outlets for dairy products and livestock.

The Committee recommends consideration of the possibility of a better use of land resources in this area by encouraging the production of dairy replacements in areas not close to city milk markets. It also recommends a careful study of the marketing of these replacements.

Soil conservation in the Northeastern States should provide for pasture improvement.

### POULTRY

Consideration should be given to the problems of poultrymen in the Soil Conservation Program, including rotation and improvement of ranges, breeding, disease control and marketing.







## FRUIT

Provision should be made for the elimination of abandoned, improperly cared-for and winter-killed trees, because they impair the economic use of land by harboring diseases and insects and are a menace to properly managed orchards.

Provision should be made for the up-building of orchard soils through the use of lime and the growing of cover crops.

## TOBACCO AND VEGETABLES

Provision should be made for encouraging growers to plan rotations, including the plowing under of cover crops.

Consideration should also be given to the use of winter cover crops which provide humus and prevent spring erosion.

## REFORESTATION AND WOODLOT MANAGEMENT

An agricultural program dealing with soil conservation in the North-eastern States should provide for the reforestation of land better adapted to forestry and recreation than to agriculture. The program should also provide for the improvement and proper management of woodlots and maple orchards. Some woodlots now in pasture should be fenced and used for the production of wood and maple products.

Attention should be given to the development of outlets for soft wood for paper pulp.







## RECOMMENDATIONS ON RESEARCH PROBLEMS

### GENERAL STATEMENT

Planning the program for 1937 and later years requires that new information. Much of this assembling and analysis must be completed by next September so that it can be used in formulating the 1937 program. This work must be continued with a view to laying a foundation for future state plans.

This information and analysis must be in such form that it can be used directly by county producers' associations and state and national boards or committees.

This work should be a continuation of the Regional Planning Project of 1935, and the County Program Planning Project of 1935-36. It is recognized that these two projects were started before the present Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was passed, and therefore, a certain amount of adaptation will be needed. It will be advisable to concentrate efforts during the present crop season on certain aspects essential to planning the program for 1937.

### LAND USE

Land use and land classification analysis should be undertaken as basic to the entire program. Such classification should be carried to the point of application to individual farms.

### FARM PRACTICES

Research should be conducted to determine how cropping and management practices may effectuate the purposes of the Act.







## HAY AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Work is needed to ascertain the possibilities of pasture improvement in the Northeast. Management technique and the economic basis of such procedure are important.

This work could well be coordinated with the pasture-management experimental project in the Northeast under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Such analysis should differentiate between areas and types of pastures and indicate degrees of intensity in pasture management suited to particular situations.

Pasture improvement plans must be analysed from the point of view of milk-price plans, market outlets, inter-regional competition and the like.

## FORESTRY

The economic feasibility of various types and degrees of forest management and the diversion of worn-out and woodlot pastures to forest uses should be determined. Suitable rates of payment for such diversion and forest improvement are needed.

Economic studies of the combination of pastures and maple orchards and of maple-orchard-management should also be undertaken.

## FARM INCOME INDEXES

Since the administration of the Act involves the use of indexes of gross and net farm incomes by type-of-farming areas, we urge the immediate construction of such indexes.







## MARKETING

Some of the developments associated with soil conservation in the Northeast may affect the supplies of certain farm products. Marketing organization and procedure that may bear on the feasibility of particular production adjustments need consideration.

Since the present Act may not permit the marketing adjustments needed, consideration should be given to amendments.

## INTER-REGIONAL COMPETITION

Research should be undertaken to determine the inter-regional effects of the program under the Act.

## ANNUAL CENSUS

The advisability of an annual census or inventory of the production of specialty crops to make available information necessary for the solution of special commodity problems needs consideration.

## RESEARCH STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF THE 1936 PROGRAM

A study of the 1936 program should be made in order to determine modifications and improvements which may be made in subsequent years. This study should include such problems as bases and rates of payment, conditions of grants, proper classification and cropping practices, matters of general procedure and organization, and possible applications of the Act to other minor enterprises not included in the 1936 program.

## STATE LEGISLATION

The United States Department of Agriculture should proceed immediately to study state laws and state constitutions, with the objective of enabling states to take over the administration of Section 7 and subsequent sections of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act after January 1, 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

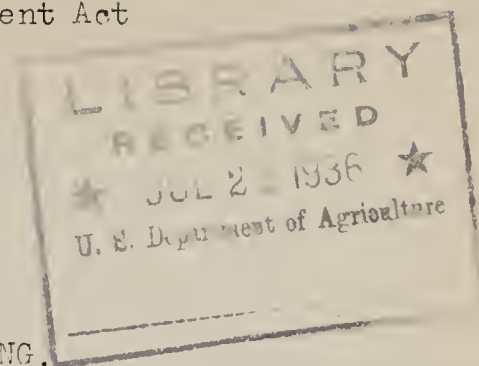






Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

New York City  
March 9, 10, 11



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOIL DEPLETING,  
SOIL CONSERVING, and SOIL BUILDING CROPS AND PRACTICES

Chairman, F.D. Fromme  
Vice Chairman, E.L. Worthem  
Secretary, H.R. Cox

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
A.K. Gardner	Orono, Maine	Hort. Crop Specialist
A.D. Nutting	" "	Ext. Service
F.J. Nutter	Corinna, Maine	Me. Livestock Breeders
A.W. McDaniel	E. Barrington, N.H.	Master N.H. State Grange
J.R. Graham	Boscawen, N.H.	Granite State Dairymen's Assn.
K.E. Barraclough	Durham, N.H.	Extension Service
F.S. Prince	" N.H.	Univ. of N.H.
J.B. Abbott	Bellows Falls, Vt.	Bellows Falls Coop. Creamery Inc.
P.R. Miller	Burlington, Vt.	Univ. of Vermont
C.B. Jordan	Holden, Mass.	Pres. Mass. Farm Bureau
P.E. Moser	Amherst, Mass.	Mass. State College
O. Hallene	Providence, R.I.	Prov. Market Gard. Assn.
F.H. Peet	Kent, Conn.	Conn. State Grange
J.S. Owens	Storrs, Conn.	Conn. State College
John Lyman	Middlefield, Conn.	Conn. Pomological Society
E.R. Eastman	Ithaca, New York	Amer. Agriculturist
Rev A. Porter	Elba, New York	Pres. Empire State Potato Club
H.R. Talmage	Riverhead, N.Y.	L.I. Cauliflower Assn.
H.B. Knapp	Farmingdale, N.Y.	Director State Institute Applied Agriculture
F.L. Worthem	Ithaca, New York	N.Y. State College Agr.
H.R. Cox	New Brunswick, N.J.	N.J. Agr. Exp. Sta.
Jacob G. Lyman	" " "	Dean College of Agr.
Spencer Perrine	Cranbury, N.J.	N.J. State Potato Assn.
W.S. Bishop	Doylestown, Pa.	Potato Growers Assn.
H.C. Reinhold	E. Petersburg, Pa.	Lancaster Co. Tobacco Growers Assn.
A.L. Patrick	Williamsport, Pa.	Soil Conservation Service USDA.
F.W. Oldenberg	College Park, Md.	Extension Service
H.G. Hastings	Bethel, Del.	Truck Grower
C.E. Phillips	Newark, Del.	Agr. Experiment Sta.
C.A. Taylor	Harrington, Del.	Truck Crops
H.W. Beard	Hillsboro, W. Va.	Livestock Shippers Assn.
F.D. Fromme	Morgantown, W. Va.	Director Agr. Extension







The Committee on Soil Depleting, Soil Conserving and Soil Building Crops and Practices recommends that a broad classification of crops and practices be adopted subject to such local modifications as are in accord with approved practices for maintaining the soil in a high state of fertility.

Soil depleting, soil conserving and soil building crops for the Northeastern Area as a whole are designated as follows:

#### SOIL DEPLETING CROPS

Corn, tobacco, potatoes, field beans and peas,  
root crops and other clean tilled hill or row crops.  
Cultivated truck and canning crops.  
Cultivated orchards, vineyards and small fruit.  
Oats, wheat, rye and barley, buckwheat for grain and hay  
Millets and Sudan grass for hay or seed.  
Soybeans and cowpeas for grain or hay.

#### SOIL MAINTAINING AND CONSERVING CROPS

Winter cover crops plowed down  
Catch crop green manures plowed down  
Legume sod upon which hay has been taken off.

#### SOIL BUILDING CROPS

Legumes and mixed grass and legume crops allowed to make at least a full season's growth and plowed down in their entirety.  
Green manure crops or a succession of green manure crops occupying at least a full growing season and incorporated into the soil.

In the selection of practices to serve as a basis for payments to producers we recommend that equitable consideration be given to those farmers who are now following practices which prevent soil erosion and conserve soil fertility for continuing such practices, as well as to those adopting such practices in 1936.

It is recognized that the agriculture of the Northeast is in general a stabilized agriculture and that major shifts in types of farming and land use are not desirable or practical.

Changes in land use which should serve as a basis for payments to producers are:

- (a) Diversion from soil depleting to soil conserving and soil building crops.
- (b) Diversion from hay land to permanent pasture.
- (c) Diversion from pasture to woodland.







### PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

The Committee recommends that two types of permanent pasture improvement be recognized, viz. (1) the improvement of established pastures and (2) the seeding of new pastures.

#### 1. Improvement of established permanent pastures.

Recognition should be made of the following practices in the improvement of established permanent pastures:

- (a) Liming
- (b) Fertilizing
- (c) Eradicating weeds and brush
- (d) Subdividing pasture land and practicing alternate grazing
- (e) Following such management practices as clipping and harrowing.
- (f) Draining wet spots.
- (g) Fencing off woodland areas.

Since it is seldom advisable to improve more than one acre for each livestock unit on the farm, it is recommended that payment be restricted to the improvement of an area equivalent to not over one acre for each cow or its equivalent of other animals grazed. Such restriction should encourage the retirement of much of the poorer pasture land to timber.

#### 2. Establishment of new permanent pastures.

Encouragement should be given to seeding old hay land and in some instances other depleted crop land, to permanent pastures. This type of pasture improvement should carry a larger reimbursement payment than awarded for the improvement of an established pasture, not only on the ground of higher cost to the farmer, but also because it constitutes the replacement of a soil exhausting system with one which is recognized as valuable in soil fertility maintenance and erosion control.

### HAY LAND IMPROVEMENT

The Committee recommends the recognition of hay land improvement by new seedings and by top-dressing of fields now in hay. In the former procedure, approved systems of liming, fertilizing and seeding should be followed. In the latter method of improvement approved systems of fertilizing, manuring, or the two combined, should be required. Encouragement should be given to the latter method on land subject to erosion or which for other reasons should be maintained more or less continuously in sod. In case of either method of improvement, encouragement should be given to the draining of wet areas.







### SPECIAL CROPS

There are a variety of practices which may be incorporated into a soil conservation program for the tobacco, potato, vegetable and fruit farms of this region. Some of these practices are comparatively simple and may be put into effect at once. Some are more complicated and would require time to become effectively integrated into a farmer's plans. It is highly necessary that this difference between these simple practices on the one hand and the more complicated practices on the other be clearly recognized.

Among the simple, easily workable practices which apply more or less generally to the farms represented in the Northeast, are the following:

- (1) Following a cash crop with a winter cover crop, a summer green manure, or any other type of catch crop green manure. Under this plan a market crop is grown and a green manure crop is also grown in the same year. This plan comes under the general heading of "Soil Maintenance" and presumably would be eligible to at least the minimum nominal payment which has been suggested.
- (2) Taking a small percentage of the land out of production for an entire growing season and planting this area to soil building crops. This practice would come under the heading of Soil Improvement by land retirement and is highly desirable on a large number of the special-crop farms of the Northeast. In view of the fact that these farms are highly intensive in character, with high land values and high taxes, it is believed that benefit payments must be fairly substantial to be acceptable. The amount of payment should be adjusted to the productive capacity of the land.
- (3) The removal of dead and dying apple trees.

### EXPORT CROPS

Since tobacco, potatoes and fruits enter into the export trade and involve therefore peculiar market problems, it is recommended that this group receive special consideration, to the extent provided for it in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

### SOIL EROSION PREVENTION AND FARM WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

(a) The following Soil Erosion prevention measures on pasture and crop lands should qualify for payments.

1. Strip cropping
2. Sod maintenance by addition of plant nutrients on orchards, pastures and hay land.







3. Terracing in certain areas.
4. Seeding cultivated hillsides where advisable
5. Contour farming
6. Windbreaks
7. Winter cover crops
8. Green manure crops
9. Mulching on sandy soils.

(b) The following measures of Farm Woodland management should qualify for payments.

1. Silvicultural measures.
  - a. Partial cutting in merchantable stands.
  - b. Improvement cutting in young timber.
  - c. Weeding in seedling stages.
2. Elimination of woodland grazing - excepting in certain mixed hardwood - softwood stands.
3. Conversion to forest of lands unsuited to other agricultural uses because of
  - a. Depletion of fertility
  - b. Susceptibility to erosion
  - c. Excessive slope
  - d. Rough and stony nature of land

Proper treatment of farm woodland has a direct relation to soil and water conservation and a properly managed forest cover builds up the organic content of the soil, increases and maintains soil permeability thus conserving water and reducing run-off. Establishment and maintenance of forest cover is especially important on steep slopes, severely eroded areas or lands which have been impoverished by long years of improvident agriculture. Grazing in the woodland is generally incompatible with good forestry practice. Elimination of grazing in the woodland will tend to offset the increase of pasture which may result from diversion of crop land. Stimulation of forestry practices will tend to shift pastures from steep, stony or brushy areas to the better soils.

Proper treatment of farm woodlands also constitutes an important element in rural economy. Income from forest crops in the Northeast has shrunk to a small fraction of its potential importance because forest growing stocks have been depleted and forest industries have migrated elsewhere.

Restoration of the economic productivity of farm woodlands through increased efficiency of production will contribute community stability and will not only benefit the producer but will protect the consumer from the evil effects of forest depletion. Thus aid to farmers for forestry practices which will conserve and stabilize productivity of forest land over a long period is thoroughly justified.







Regional Conference on Proposed Program  
under  
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

JUL 23 1936  
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New York, New York  
March 9, 10, 11

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
DETERMINATION OF BASES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Chairman - Director Baker (N. J.)

Maine	-	Washburn, Smith, Beck
New Hampshire	-	Putnam
Vermont	-	Bailey, Varney
Massachusetts	-	Davis, Watson, Belden, Mighell, Warner, Shepard
Rhode Island	-	Manchester
Connecticut	-	Lewis, Gold, Christensen, Middaugh
New York	-	Wickham, Hart, Marquart, Chapin
New Jersey	-	Agans, Snyder, Waller, Ellicott, Starkey
Pennsylvania	-	French, Smith, Moffet, Olson
Maryland	-	Nuttle, Copeland, Linton
Delaware	-	Harvey Wilson, R. Gaston
West Virginia	-	Humphrey, Stockdale

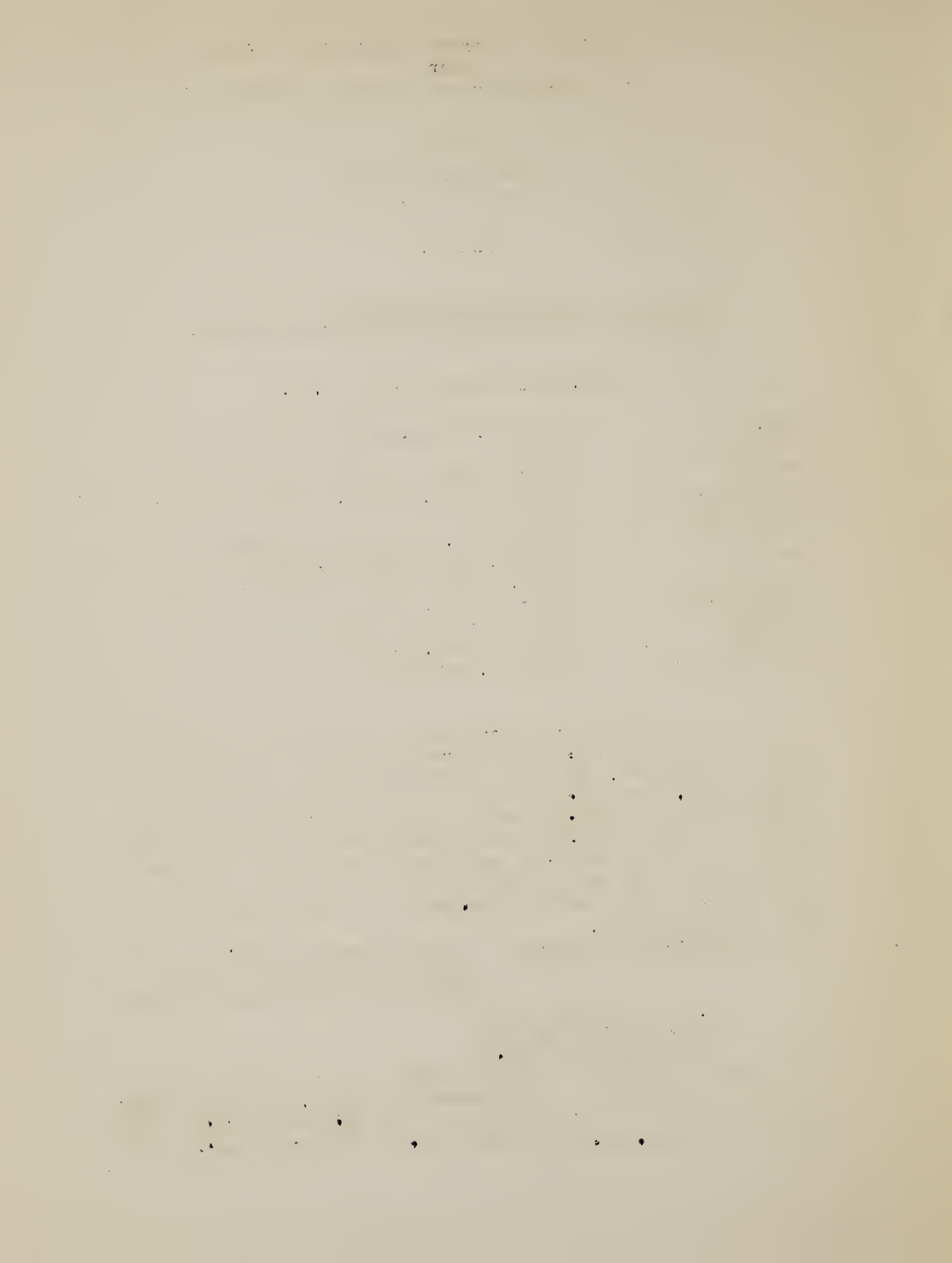
The Committee on determination of bases and conditions of payment submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the conference. In drafting this report, the Committee has attempted to recommend only such conditions and rates of payment as will result in placing land in such uses as are warranted in terms of a sound long-time soil conservation and land use program for the individual farm; and specifically urges that no payments be made which will keep or place land in a different land use classification than would be dictated by a sound long-time land utilization program.

I. Classification of Crops. The plan recommended for the 1936 program would require that all crops be classified into 3 groups:

1. Soil depleting crops
2. Soil maintaining crops
3. Soil improving crops

II. Bases of Payment Payments would be made on three classes of performance: first, land shifted from soil depleting to soil maintaining or soil improving crops; second, land shifted from soil maintaining to soil improving crops; and,







third, approved soil improvement and conservation practices carried out on farm land as stipulated in this report.

III. Determinations for Individual Farms.

1. It will be necessary to determine the base acreage for each participating farm for such of the following crops as are grown on the farm:

- a) Tobacco
- b) Potatoes
- c) Truck Crops (separating canning and market crops)
- d) Other soil depleting crops
- e) Soil maintaining crops
- f) Soil improving crops

1935 acreages shall be used as the bases, with such adjustments as are necessary to correct for abnormal conditions in 1935. The total of the base acreages established for a farm shall equal the total land used for field crops in 1935 as modified above excluding pasture.

2. Also required will be the normal yield per acre for each farm for such of the following crops as are grown on the farm:

- a) Tobacco
- b) Potatoes
- c) The principal crop grown on the farm of the group designated as other soil depleting crops
- d) Hay, excluding alfalfa

3. The third requirement will be a productivity rating of land devoted to truck crops, related to average for the state.

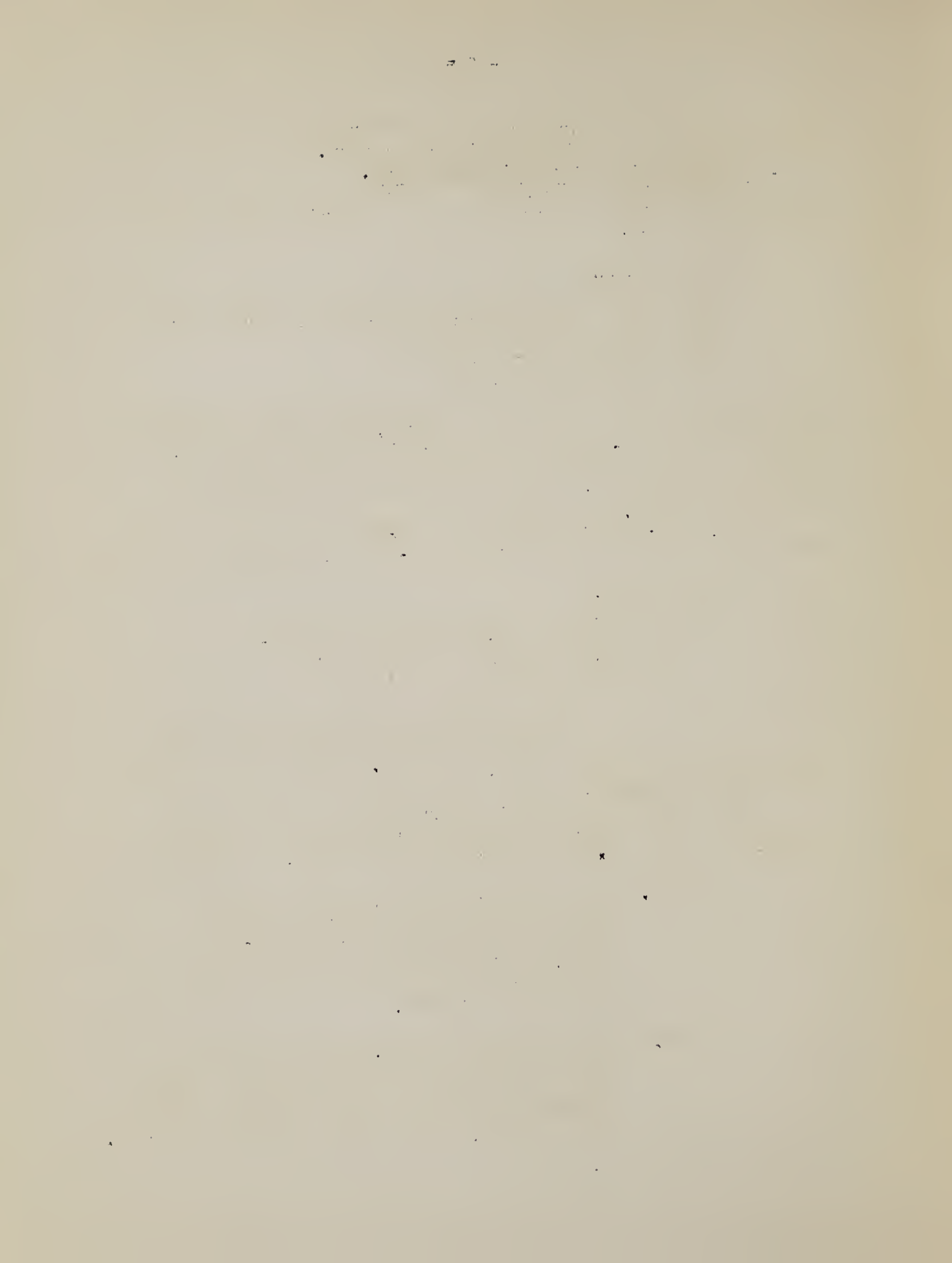
IV. Rates of Payment.

1. Payment for shifting land from soil depleting crops to soil maintaining crops shall depend upon the particular crop or group of crops from which such land is shifted, as follows:

Tobacco: for each acre shifted, payment of 20 per cent of normal market value per pound times the average tobacco yield for the farm. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 30 per cent of the base, or one acre, whichever is larger.

Potatoes: for each acre shifted, payment of 20 per cent of normal market value for the state, times the average potato yield for the farm. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 10 per cent of base, or one acre, whichever is larger.







Truck Crops: the average rate of payment would be 20 per cent of the 1932-35 average value per acre, for the state of canning or market crops, as the case may be, adjusted or productivity for the farm. In the case of states for which no average value is reported, use the average for New England or other Northeastern states, whichever is applicable. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 10 per cent of base, or one acre, whichever is larger.

Other Soil Depleting Crops:

for each acre shifted, pay \$10 per acre, adjusted as the normal yield for principal crop of this group grown on the farm varies from the average yield for the region for the same crop. Maximum acreage for payment shall be 15 per cent of base, or 2 acres, whichever is larger.

If land is shifted from any of the above soil depleting crops to a soil improving crop, the rate of payment per acre shall be \$5 greater than that stated above, with the same limit on acreage eligible for payment.

2. Payment for shifting land from a soil maintaining to a soil improving crop shall average \$5 per acre, but vary from farm to farm as the average hay yield on the farm, excluding alfalfa, varies from the average yield for the region. The maximum acreage eligible for such payment shall be 20 per cent of the base acreage of soil maintaining crops.

3. Payments for carrying out any of the following specific soil improvement and soil conserving practices shall be made at rates per acre of land on which such practices are carried out, with the rate varying according to the particular practice. However, the total of all such payments for any farm shall not exceed an amount equal to \$1 per acre times the base of soil maintaining crops, plus \$1.50 per acre times the base of soil improving crops.

The following practices and rates of payment are recommended:

Pasture Improvement: pay amount expended for seed, lime, and fertilizer used in 1936 in accordance with methods approved by the county committee, with no payment exceeding \$10 per acre.







Forest planting: pay \$10 per acre for 1936 plantings to trees of such crop or pasture land approved by the county committee as needing such planting to conserve the soils or use the land more economically. Plantings to be in accordance with good forest practice, approved by the committee.

Orchard and Vineyard Improvement: pay amount expended for lime and mineral fertilizer used in 1936 in accordance with methods approved by the county committee with no payment exceeding \$10. per acre.

Removing woods and sugar orchards from pasture use: pay amount expended for necessary fencing materials used in 1936 to exclude livestock from woods and sugar orchards used for pasture in 1935, and approved by the county committee as needing such treatment to conserve the soil or prevent or control erosion and flooding. Type of materials to be approved by the committee.

Drainage: pay amount of actual cash outlay for construction and repair of ditches and drains or treatment of gullies or other approved erosion control practices to provide for erosion or flood control, where approved by the county committee as to need and practicability of the project on the particular farm.

It is recommended that reasonable county limits be established in order to prevent inflation of any crop base.

It is recommended that wide latitude be given State and County Committees in applying the general principles of the program to individual cooperating farmers within their respective states and counties; provided, however, that such authority be exercised only under such general regulations as will insure the carrying out of the spirit and purposes of the program and assure its effectiveness.

It is recommended that the rates per acre and maximum limits on total payments provided in this report be subject to such variation as will result in the balancing of the amount of money available with the maximum results consistent with the purposes of the Act.



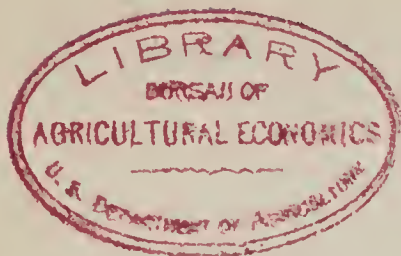




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D. C.

JUN 10 1937

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April 24, 1937

Dear Conference Member:

As one who contributed to the success of the Agricultural Conservation conference held April 16 and 17, you will be interested, I feel sure, in the enclosed record of the meeting. I believe that the subjects discussed are of continuing interest to northeastern farmers. Many of the opinions expressed at the meeting should be of value to all of us in shaping future policies for the agriculture of the northeast and of the whole country. For that reason, we have collected the enclosed material.

It consists mainly of summaries of what commodity committees discussed and transcriptions of some of the remarks made during the discussion. No more complete account of the conference is available for none of the comments or statements were prepared in advance and no complete stenographic record was kept.

Very truly yours,

*A. W. Manchester*

A. W. Manchester,  
Director, Northeast Division.







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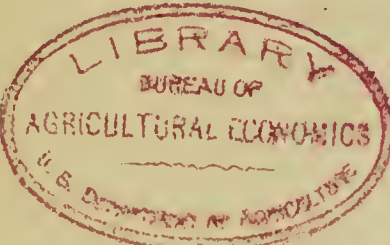
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NORTHEAST SPRING CONFERENCE, AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City, Friday, April 16 and 17, 1937

ATTENDANCE: About 200 farmers from nine northeastern States, plus about 50 representatives of State Extension Services, Land Grant Colleges, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

FRIDAY, April 16:

10:00 A.M. General session, A. W. Manchester, Director Northeast Division, AAA, presiding. Mr. Manchester made a brief introductory statement and outlined two main topics to be discussed.

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- (1) What are the objectives of the Agricultural Conservation Program?
  - (2) What will be the economic effects of the program?

Dozens of representatives took part in these discussions. Questions they took up included:

How much soil is washing away in the Northeast?

How large a problem is soil depletion?

Is the program of enough value to the general public to justify payments from the Federal Treasury?

What effect will the program have on feed prices?

What effect will the program have on farmers' incomes?

Highlights of the Friday Morning Session

Objectives of the program, as developed in discussion:

1. To save and build up farm land, as a basis of a permanent and profitable agriculture.
2. To serve as an integral part of a broad program to maintain farm incomes at just levels.
3. To serve the general welfare through assuring adequate supplies of farm products at fair and stabilized prices.
4. To contribute some non-agricultural benefits, such as prevention of flood damage.

Are payments from public funds justified?

In the discussion of whether the conservation payments are a form of subsidy to agriculture, one delegate



expressed the opinion that, while the payments are justifiable now, they should not be continued after good farming and soil conserving practices have been more universally adopted.

✓ In answer, several delegates took the position that agriculture, through heavy annual payments to the cities of interest and principal of mortgages and other debts, through having to buy the farms from the towns and cities at least once every generation, and through carrying a heavy part of the taxation burden, pays annually to the rest of the country great amounts for which the conservation payments are only a partial and a fully justified offset. It was also maintained that the general public receives much of the benefit of conservation and should in justice carry a part of the cost.

Some of the comments made by delegates follow:

"Where agriculture is fostered, the nation prospers.

"Where agriculture is neglected, the nation declines."

"What is good for agriculture is good for everybody."

"Agriculture is as important to the nation as the foundation is to a building."

H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, answered numerous questions during the discussion (Mr. Tolley's statement on the aims of the conservation program and on the ever-normal granary plan, and, Dr. Black's statement on probable effects of the program are reproduced separately).

2:00 P.M. The delegates divided into smaller groups to discuss problems of individual commodities. Those groups were:

Dairy - Warren Whittier, Chairman.

Potatoes - Roy Porter, Chairman.

Poultry - Ralph Graham, Chairman.

Fruit - Ralph Kohl, Chairman.

Vegetables - Henry Marquart, Chairman.

Tobacco - Olcott F. King, Chairman.

Forestry - R. L. Watts, Chairman.



6:00 P.M. Dinner at the Hotel.

An informal speech was made by the guest of honor at the dinner, Peter J. Lux, of Shelbyville, Indiana.

SATURDAY, April 17:

9:00 A.M. Meetings of commodity groups.

10:00 A.M. Final general session. The chairman of each commodity group read a summary of his group's discussion and recommendation. Each report was discussed from the floor. No vote, however, was taken on any of the reports.

High lights of the reports were:

Dairy group - Approved the present AAA Conservation Program and asked that special emphasis be placed on better roughage as a factor in lower production costs, rather than in greater production. Saw little chance of increase in commercial production in near future. Endorsed surplus removal purchases, and recommended that dairy industry support principle of marketing agreements.

Potato group - Favored continuing Conservation Program, also favored continuing marketing agreements so that they will be available to areas needing them. Recommended further organization by the industry; and increased cooperation with the industry by Government agencies, such as grade and size regulation, and issuance of more complete information.

Fruit group - Favored the Conservation Program and recommended steps to adjust the supply of fruit to demand. Favored better facilities for extending credit to farmers taking part in program. Asked that a study be made of ways to control cedar rust.

Vegetable group - Recommended additional practices to build up and maintain soil fertility on vegetable land. Asked that a study be made of vegetable acreages in other areas. Requested a conference at a later date on marketing agreements and other factors in marketing.

Poultry group - Endorsed the Ever Normal Granary plan as a means of stabilizing prices and asked that the poultry industry have a voice in setting up such a plan if it is adopted. Asked larger allowance for poultry farms, and recommended that allowances be earned by following a farm plan.

Tobacco group - Favored conservation as meeting the present needs of the industry, but recommended machinery for federal control of production, since facilities for increasing supplies of cigar leaf tobacco still exist. Asked that



information on stocks on hand and advisable acreage to be grown each year be continued.

Forestry group - Approved steps taken by program thus far as excellent but still not adequate to the best maintenance of woodland. Urged further steps to prevent grazing of farm woodland. Recommended that woodland be treated more as an integral part of farms for purposes of conservation program.

In addition, each of the groups made specific recommendations for improving next year's Conservation program.

Roy Porter, of New York, and Warren Whittier, of Pennsylvania, recommended a permanent committee, representing important northeast commodities, to the commodity groups to study recommendations made at the conference and to consult with similar groups from other regions on plans for the 1938 Conservation Program.

Secretary Wallace talked informally on the aims of the Conservation Program and on cooperation by farmers as a solution to their problems and as a part of national policy.

The conference adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

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NORTHEASTERN SPRING CONFERENCE, AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
Excerpts From Remarks of Arthur Packard, of Vermont

JUN 10 1937

During the past 24 hours I have listened to the why of the Soil Conservation Act with keen interest and after having done so I am more convinced than before that the act is justified and essential to a sound long-time program of efficient production for agriculture. ....

In order to meet these obligations and maintain a reasonable standard of living what else could the farmer do but exploit his soil fertility and his timber, for he was one of the few who could not pass increased costs along to others. Each of you knows better than I what has happened in your own State, probably the stories are much alike.

In Vermont about 1/5 of our land is in tillage, 1/5 in open pasture, 1/4 in farm woodlots, and about 1/3 in non-farm timber holdings, and our agronomist Paul Miller, in whom we have confidence, tells us that the only part of this land in which the fertility has been maintained is the tillage and this maintenance has been costly, largely through commercial fertilizer rather than lime. In other words, let me say the fertility in 1/5 of our land has been maintained, but the pasture and woodland are badly depleted.

Now let me ask you whether you think society as a whole is interested in a problem where 4/5 of agricultural natural resources are exhausted. Just remember that the only programs in this nation which can stand the test of time and endure are those which are fair to all groups.

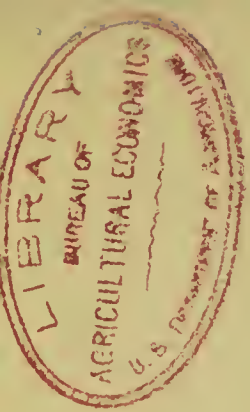
I have therefore from time to time explained this program to brokers, to professional men, to railroad officials, and to others, and asked them, "Is this a fair program and does it benefit farmers only?" And I have yet to find the man who has not replied, "It is a sound program for everyone."

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NORTHEASTERN SPRING CONFERENCE, AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
Excerpts from Remarks of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace

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I have seen at this meeting something I have not seen so fully expressed in any regional meeting anywhere else - a feeling of what is this thing all about from the standpoint of agriculture of the entire nation, and beyond that, of the people of the nation.

\* \* \* \*

I am convinced that the method of settling problems in this country is more and more going to be on the functional basis. In many instances that method is being used already. Business problems are more and more settled, shall we say, through corporations. We may not like it, but it is the trend of the times. Labor problems are settled through labor unions - farm problems through farm organizations. Many people may not like it, but nevertheless that is the trend of the times. We recognize it. We shall have to recognize that those different groups have grabbed off or are going to grab off State and Federal power. Other nations have been faced by this for a long time.

From the decision that came Monday of this week, it is evident that labor has been given a right to use Federal power. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Soil Conservation Act, have given agriculture the right to use Federal power. This seems to be the way things are done, not only in this modern nation, but in others -- it is a part of the technology used over wide areas.....

With labor and business men cooperating together, with farmers using the power of the Federal government under marketing agreements or in other ways, it is possible for these various groups to raise prices- during the next year or two. There is danger that kind of inflation would eventually cost farmers more than anything else.

\* \* \* \*

I was interested in hearing the poultry report. In their report today poultrymen led off by saying one of the most constructive things would be to work out an Ever Normal Granary plan, and stated that they wanted to be in on any formulation of the Ever Normal Granary plan. I certainly hope that the poultry producers of the Northeast are in -- and the dairymen as well (we should give them an invitation to be in). I hope they are in. I think it is essential that they be in if the Ever Normal Granary plan is to be a plan which will last over a period of years, and I hope it will last over a period of years.

It is essential that consumers of grain, as well as producers of grain, be represented in working out any plan. If the dairymen, the poultrymen, and the hog men of the country get a price which is fair and just from their point of view, and the consumer's point of view, that price is going to be reflected back in the price of grain.

\* \* \* \*

There is such a concept as a stable price level that can be worked out. In years when supplies are up at a point when it means some breaking of prices, commodity loans would keep prices from going too low. I believe the concept of stability should be based on certain physical



accumulations of grain. When grain reaches these points, then the loans would be made. The plan would tend to bring about a holdover of grain from a large crop year to a small crop year.

\* \* \* \* \*

I understand yesterday you brought up the question of whether these payments under the Soil Conservation Act are in the interest of the whole country in the long run. That is an encouraging sign. I see you looking into the program from the broadest point of view. I believe that the Soil Conservation Program is tremendously worthwhile from a long-run point of view, first, from the soil conservation point of view, and second, because the program has given farmers a somewhat better income than would otherwise be the case.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking about whether soil conservation payments were in the public interest, I stand for the point of view that whatever increase it gives farmers' income adds to the welfare of the entire nation. Farmers in this country previous to the World War got 16 to 17 percent of the national income. If farmers were getting that percentage today, they would be getting on a per capita basis about 13 percent of the national income. Actually, I guess they are getting now about 10 to 11 percent of the national income.

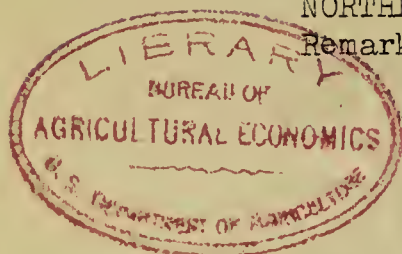
They have found it difficult to maintain that percentage per capita because they haven't been able to make use of as much of the Federal power as corporations or as labor. I would not want to see a competitive race for the grabbing off of Federal power. It is absolutely essential in grabbing off a share of the Federal power that our general welfare not be brought to a standstill. The best way is for the farmers to get their fair share of the power, but they must not get into a position that puts them into a bad frame of mind concerning it. It is easy for organizations -- when they strive to get hold of Federal power -- to develop a very self-righteous, fanatical attitude. I hope we never become quite so fanatical in our approach as some of the other groups. I don't think we will.

\* \* \* \* \*

We don't want to turn back the hands of time. We want to utilize all that science can bring us. If we are to do that, we are compelled to work with each other to develop the necessary social and economic mechanisms. The great need now is to develop an economic democracy, even as during the past 150 years we developed a political democracy. In the process of developing an economic democracy, we will be putting a breath of life into our political democracy. We all know how our parties in their precinct meetings have tended to become mere machines without expressing in many cases the vitality we would like. Few of us bother to go to a precinct party meeting. In the Middle West we do find very real value in our township community meetings. As I see it here, during this past year that real spark is coming into being in the Northeast. Under the old program you didn't have much interest, because it wasn't set up to meet your needs. Now it is set up to meet your needs. I want to say I am glad that that is the case.



NORTHEASTERN SPRING CONFERENCE, AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
Remarks of A. G. Black, Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Present Effects of Program

Present feed shortages and prices are primarily the effect of two great droughts, and not the effect of either the old AAA programs or the conservation program.

Last year under the conservation program some 20 to 30 million acres were shifted from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. Perhaps 10 million of those acres were in the Corn Belt. The others were very largely in the Wheat section and in the Cotton section.

In the South, most of the shifts were from cotton into food and feed crops for home use. Those shifts had little or no effect on the commercial marketing situation, for the South does not produce enough food and feed for its own needs. Such increases in the South will merely feed the people and their animals better than they have been fed.

In the wheat country, the principal shift is in the dry land country and is toward pasture or forage. Acreage yields there are not high and the effect could be easily overestimated. In the Corn Belt, the shift is, in general, from high yielding to lower yielding feed crops.

As near as we can tell, the net results of the shifts that have taken place thus far just about offset one another. That is, the decrease of feed units in the Corn Belt directly offsets the possible increases in feed units in the other territory. They so nearly balance that no one is justified in saying that there has been a sharp increase or a sharp decrease.

Long Range Effects of Program

Shifting will probably take place from the poorer lands first. The removal of the poorer lands from cultivation means there is to be a higher average yield on the remaining land. Ordinarily, producing on lands of higher productivity means a lower cost of production, and somewhat better income for farmers on that account.

There should result a gradually improving yield situation, as a result of fertilization, as a result of better practices, as a result of eliminating some of the soil-depleting crops and having their places taken by soil-improving crops. Those changes don't take place rapidly for the country as a whole, but there is bound to be such an effect if the program is followed over a period of 8 or 10 years.

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Some have assumed that all of the possible increase of hay and pasture will go into dairy production. I don't know that there is any reason to think that. It certainly won't happen in the Middle West. The Middle West goes into dairy production under circumstances when prices for feed are so low that they have to do something else in order to live. That's what happened, of course, during the 'Twenties. In the State of Iowa for example, acreage of pasture decreased about 15 percent. Production of creamery butter increased about 175 percent. So I don't think that a small increase in the proportion of hay and pasture in the State of Iowa is going to have any material effect on dairy production one way or the other. There are other more important factors that bring about increases or decreases in dairy production.

As nearly as we can tell at this time, we don't see that there is very much cause for being concerned about possible increases in production of feed crops. We do believe there is sure to be an increased production over a period of years. Nothing in the immediate future should give any cause for concern.

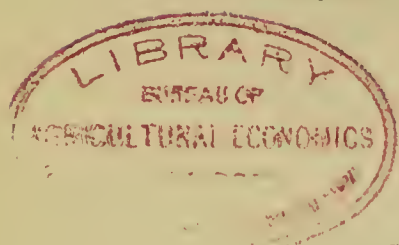
We don't feel that the present conservation program can correct possible gluts of certain commodities in favorable years. Situations of that kind can't be taken care of by the machinery of the present conservation programs. Over a period of years, however, programs of the present type certainly do tend to give us a better balanced production, and certainly a more stable production year by year.

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NORTHEASTERN SPRING CONFERENCE, AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Remarks of H. R. Tolley, Administrator,  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Aims of the Program

In general, the broad objectives of our Conservation Program are saving and building up the fertility of the farm land of the country, and making farming more profitable so that farm people can live better. I am not attempting to say that the Conservation Program -- even a perfect conservation program -- is the only thing that is needed in order to make agriculture and agricultural incomes and standards of living all we would like for them to be. The Conservation Program, to my mind, is being administered so that it will contribute just as much as possible to that end.

The Ever-Normal Granary Plan

The ever-normal granary is the plan of Secretary Wallace more than any other man. It represents his thoughts as to the answers to the problems that you have raised here, plus answers to the problem I haven't mentioned here - the protecting of consumers' interests.

The Ever-Normal Granary program consists of four steps. One of them is continuing the Conservation program. But is the Conservation program itself enough to keep supplies of soil-depleting crops in balance with demand, and will it insure that supplies won't get too far on the other side? The things you have just talked about indicate that the Conservation program by itself, on account of uncertainty of the weather, is not enough to keep supplies in balance year after year.

The second step in this program is the plan for filling up the granaries of the country through loans to producers of feed crops - wheat, cotton, and so on. We are talking about corn. With this plan in effect, if we had a crop of corn in '37 of 2-1/2 billion bushels, the Government would offer to loan to farmers money on their corn if they would store the corn in the bins and in the granaries, keeping it off the market when it is not needed, and saving it until the time when it is needed. Thus, the second step is filling up the granaries with the aid of loans to farmers.

The third step -- sometime the granaries will get full. Suppose we had two or three years of very good weather. The third step is a program which would adjust acreage whenever the granaries are full -- similar to the old Triple A of 1933 and 1934. That is step number 3.

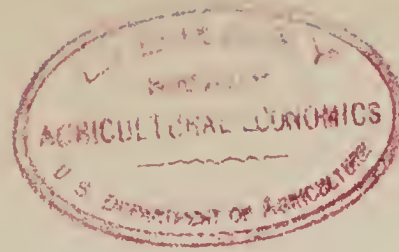
Then there is a last step - definite control of production - to protect the government and farmers if and when the granaries over-run.







Northeast Region  
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SUMMARY OF DAIRY CONFERENCE  
Warren Whittier, Chairman

It is the consensus of opinion of the dairy group that the Soil Conservation Program as now operating has the general approval of the dairymen of the Northeast Region. Some apprehension has been expressed that the program may result in an increase in commercial milk production in this region and possibly in other regions as well. The conference believes that it is unlikely that such an increase will materialize in the near future. It is suggested, however, that this question be the subject of continued study.

It is strongly recommended that in the Soil Conservation Program emphasis be placed upon substitution of better quality roughage in part for purchased concentrates so that the cost of production may be reduced rather than the volume increased.

The dairy group strongly commends the Federal program for the removal of surplus dairy products and recommends its continuance, particularly the removal of surplus supplies of butter, cheese, dry and evaporated milk which at times depress price levels.

The industry also commends the Federal program for bovine disease control and recommends its continuation upon the present basis.

It is further recommended that the individual States cooperate by appropriating the funds necessary for supplemental indemnity payments.

It is the consensus of opinion of this group that the principle of permissive marketing agreements and orders for milk and its products should receive the full support of the dairy industry.







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SUMMARY OF FORESTRY CONFERENCE

R. L. Watts, Chairman

A review of the farm woodland and sugar maple orchard problems of this Region by the Forestry Group, and an attempt to determine the proper part these woodlands should take in the entire Agricultural Conservation Program, indicated the desirability of presenting to the General Conference the following facts and opinions:

(1) Farm woodlands cover 15 million acres or 30% of the entire farm land area of the nine States of this Region; and they cover 7 1/2 million acres or 40% of the total farm land area of our six New England States.

(2) It is the opinion of those who have studied this matter that the value of the wood products removed annually from our farm woodlands would be increased 250 - 300% if these woodlands were handled under proper management.

(3) It is felt that the grazing of farm woodlands has, in general, been decidedly detrimental to the productivity of our woodlands. While the injury done has varied according to the timber species and the amount of grazing involved, special attention should be given to encouraging the exclusion of grazing from woodlands in those States and areas where such practice is injurious to the woodland concerned.

(4) In the development and improvement of farm woodland, due consideration should be given to the value of such improvements from game management and recreational standpoints, which are often vital factors in increasing the value of the farm as a whole.

(5) It is felt essential that the woodland acreage of our farms be considered as a component part of the farm. Proper provision for obtaining the necessary improvement in our farm woodlands is deemed well justified as a vital part of the present Agricultural Conservation Program. Any comprehensive plan to obtain and maintain maximum fertility and productivity of our farmland acreage as a whole should give due consideration to, and provide adequately for, placing and maintaining the woodland area in a similar condition of fertility and productivity.

(6) The objective is to handle the woodland as a component part of the farm so that it will yield, on a sustained yield basis, maximum annual returns to the owner and to the community.

(7) At present all woodland improvement practices are paid for from the allowance provided by other portions of the farm. As a result the farm woodland has not been given adequate recognition and has not been permitted to share properly in the Agricultural Conservation Program.



Careful consideration, by the Forestry Group, of the above facts, opinions and objectives has resulted in the following recommendations which are submitted to the General Conference for further study prior to the formulation of our 1938 program.

1. The 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program should recognize the importance of the woodland as a component part of the farm. It should provide for the obtaining and maintaining maximum fertility and productivity of our farm woodland by establishment of a suitable allowance for our farm woodland acreage. Action on this matter is felt to be an essential step toward remedying present unsatisfactory conditions through encouraging proper application of the several needed woodland improvement practices.

2. The benefit payment of one dollar per acre for excluding livestock from sugar maple orchards which have normally been pastured, now authorized in Vermont, should be authorized in those other States of this Region having sugar orchards.

3. The States and Federal Government should be encouraged to provide increased funds for the raising of planting stock needed to plant trees under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Studies are needed to determine the best methods of, and results from, raising and planting of hardwoods.

4. The Land Grant Colleges should be encouraged to train County Agents, Supervisors, and others in forestry practices so that they will be able to inform farm woodland owners as to the best means of, and results to be obtained from, the application of the farm woodland improvement practices.

5. Consideration should be given to the possibility and desirability of grouping open pasture land with farm woodland when determining woodland allowance acreage in order to simplify the measuring or mapping of the woodland and open pasture land on each farm.

6. Consideration should be given by the A.A.A. to the problem of the marketing of forest products from farm woodlands.

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A review of the woodland improvement action taken to date indicates that the Northeast Region has been a leader in recognizing the farm woodland problems, and in initiating action to improve woodlands through planting, fencing and timber stand improvement benefits under our Agricultural Conservation Program. The Forestry group feels that the action taken to date is excellent, but it is also of the opinion that it is inadequate to handle properly the job to be done.



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Agricultural Conservation Program  
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### SUMMARY OF FRUIT CONFERENCE

Ralph Kohl, Chairman

The Fruit Committee representing the nine states included in the Northeast Region, approve the statement of policy as drafted by the General Committee for this region. They also approve the 1937 program as it relates to the Fruit Industry of these States.

We appreciate that our Fruit Growers have received greater recognition under the present program, but there are still many problems left unsolved. One of these is the matter of credit.

There are many farmers whose farm allowance ranges from one to six hundred dollars, and because of conditions beyond their control, are unable to obtain local credit. We, therefore, recommend that loans larger than those granted by Resettlement in collaboration with Soil Conservation be made available to those who require larger loans, either through Resettlement or some other agency.

The problem of adjusting the future supply of fruit to the probable demand, both domestic and export, was considered. We believe that more encouragement should be given to the removal of those orchards and vineyards which are unprofitable because of unsuitable soils, sites, and varieties and which are a menace to the industry from a production and marketing standpoint.

The committee wishes to encourage the continuance of the Administration's policy of purchasing distressed commodities and diverting them through relief or other channels.

One of the problems which confronts the Fruit Growers is the control of mice in orchards. This problem has been increased by the mulching practices sponsored by this program. We recommend a practice for the control of mice in commercial orchards.

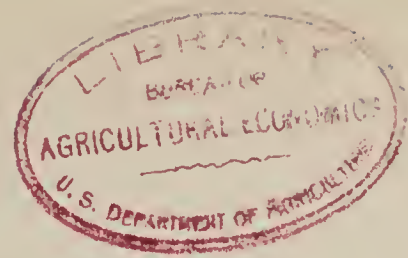
Another problem in many fruit sections of the North East is the control of cedar rust. This is a serious problem because it involves the removal of the red cedar, which is the alternate host of the cedar rust fungus, from land tributary to apple orchards. Such practice would further the economic use of this orchard land and conserve it for the purpose to which it is inherently best suited. We ask that a study be made of this problem, to the end that assistance may be given to the apple industry through this program.



The committee finds that large acreages of cranberries, both in New Jersey and Massachusetts, are being abandoned or are facing extinction because of serious inroads of insects and diseases and impoverished condition of the soil. Such bogs could be restored to a state of profitable production by allowing the water to remain thereon till July 10th to 15th, thereby eliminating the crop for that year, with the result that all diseases and insects are destroyed and the fertility of the soil restored. The cranberry growers of the North East request that such a practice carrying a suitable payment, be incorporated in the program.



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SUMMARY OF POTATO CONFERENCE

Roy Porter, Chairman

The conference of potato growers

1. Approves of the Agricultural Conservation Program in its present form and favors its continuance.
2. Favors continuance of marketing agreements so that they may be available to areas which find a need for their utilization.
3. Favors the establishment of uniform federal grades, the marking of packages as to their true grade content and the enforcement thereof.
4. Favors the control of interstate movement of low grades of potatoes as conditions may justify.
5. Favors a more complete and accurate system of crop reporting including production, utilization, exports, and imports information derived from basic data not now available.
6. Favors a research program to develop and expand present or new uses for potatoes; furthermore, favors a tax on the industry for this purpose if necessary.
7. Does not favor an acreage diversion program for production control, but does favor practice payments for green-manure crops and other means which will induce the resting of intensively cropped potato land.
8. Favors national advertising, financed by an industry tax to sustain per-capita consumption and avoid surpluses.
9. Favors a broadening and strengthening of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the direction of erosion control by approved methods, also reforestation and the retirement of marginal crop land by payments sufficient to compensate the producer for the sacrifice made.
10. Favors a national potato institute with local, state, and regional organizations.
11. Favors coordination of all potato activity and the accumulation of all potato information by a potato committee, made up of representatives of various departments and bureaus within such departments of the Federal government; and furthermore, favors the coordination of potato activity and the accumulation of potato information from the various States by this committee, to the end that the potato industry shall have a reliable central source of accurate information which is not available at this time.







Northeast Region  
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SUMMARY OF POULTRY CONFERENCE

Ralph Graham, Chairman

Believing that a grain price stabilized on a reasonable level would be beneficial to Northeast poultrymen, and in the interests of American agriculture as a whole, we heartily endorse the principle of the Ever Normal Granary. In the event of the passage of legislation establishing an Ever Normal Granary, we would respectfully request that poultrymen as large users of grain be permitted a voice in the setting up of the plan.

Because of the large number of individual farm units in the Northeastern section, and the relatively small amount of the individual farm allowance, and in view of the fact that our tillage land is small as compared with our total farm acreage, we urge that the administrative costs associated with the carrying out of the Agricultural Conservation Program of the States in the Northeastern section be met out of the general allotment fund, rather than charged against the individual farm allowance. We believe that this would greatly add to the attractiveness of the program in the Northeast section and enable our farmers to more effectively carry out the intent of the Act.

We urge the continuance of the purchase of surplus eggs and poultry products under Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act when critical market situations arise.

In order that the Agricultural Conservation Program may be helpful to commercial poultrymen, and to encourage the greater use of poultry manure for growing soil-conserving crops, we recommend the purchase and use of poultry manure as an approved practice. The rate of payment to be \$2.00 per ton.

That the minimum soil-building allowance for commercial poultry farm of 10 acres or less and/or by a farm that derives not less than 60 percent of the gross income from poultry products be \$50.00.

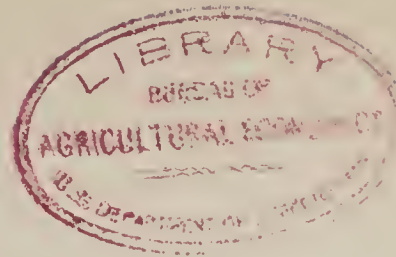
That the soil-building allowance be earned by following a farm plan set up by the respective State committees which plan will embody sound sanitation practices of range rotation, seeding, liming and fencing, which will result in the development of healthy young stock and the reduction of diseases affecting poultry.







Northeast Region  
Agricultural Conservation Program  
Spring Conference - Hotel Barbizon Plaza  
New York City - April 16 and 17, 1937



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REPORT OF TOBACCO CONFERENCE  
Commissioner Olcott F. King, Chairman

The conservation program for the region this year continued the adjustment of tobacco acreage and worked in soil-building with it. Your committee considered principally the problem of the need for continued acreage control.

Reports from all the States indicated an increase of production well within requirements of the tobacco industry for the types of tobacco grown in the different States. Stocks are at normal or below and demand increasing. This has reference to cigar leaf types of the Northern areas.

Production facilities are such, however, that cigar leaf tobacco could easily be increased so that supplies would again be burdensome and the growing of the crop unprofitable.

The producers present expressed the confidence of themselves and their neighbors in Federal control of tobacco production, as a means of preventing violent price changes.

The belief was expressed that the control features of the Conservation program, while meeting the needs of the present situation, would be inadequate if supplies should again exceed the demand for the crop.

The members of the committee expressed the desire to have continued Federal control of the tobacco crop.

Some thought that the marketing agreement plan of the shade tobacco growers could be adapted to the growing of other types of tobacco. All were much interested in the possibility for tobacco control under the proposed "Four Point Program" of the Ever Normal Granary.

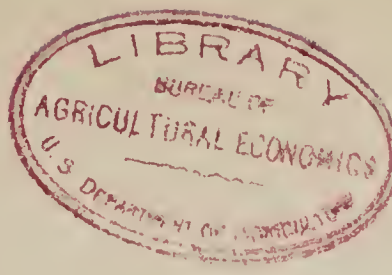
Tobacco growers having once established a reliable source of information about stocks on hand and the amount of acreage advisable to grow each year, wish to have that service continued.







Northeast Region  
Agricultural Conservation Program  
Spring Conference - Hotel Barbizon Plaza  
New York City - April 16 & 17, 1937



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SUMMARY OF VEGETABLE CONFERENCE

Henry Marquart, Chairman

After a careful consideration of the intensive vegetable growers' problems, we make the following recommendations which embrace good farming practices in the building up and maintaining of soil fertility whereby the intensive vegetable grower can participate in soil conservation to the extent of his soil-building allowance, and that practices recommended apply for the 1937 season where feasible.

1st: We recommend that payments be made on approved mulches on vegetable farms.

2nd: That a payment be made for growing a green cover crop in strawberries.

3rd: That a payment be made for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash used in the growing of a green cover crop.

4th: That green sweet corn stalks plowed or disked under be considered as a green-manure crop.

5th: That payments for green cover crops used in vegetable land and taking the place of vegetable crops be made adequate to recompense the growers for such sacrifice.

6th: That land under glass on vegetable farms be included in the farm allowance.

We further recommend that a similar conference be called at some later date, after economic changes now going on due to labor unrest and the consequent higher costs of production can be adequately measured. At such time further recommendations may be made relative to marketing agreements and other vital factors pertaining to marketing.

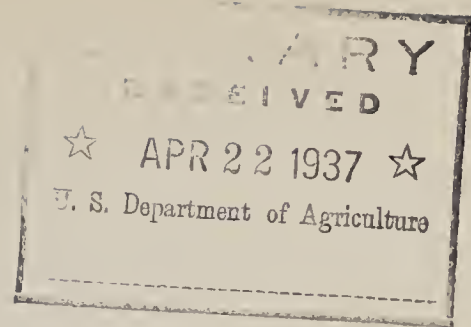
We respectfully request that the Department of Agriculture make surveys, and that such information be supplied as to how this conservation program is being taken up by competing areas growing vegetables in the West and South. The increase in vegetable acreage as brought out in our meeting caused us grave concern.







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1937



Some Facts Concerning Potatoes

by

A. E. Mercker.  
Senior Marketing Specialist

Prepared for discussion of the Potato Problem  
by the State Conservation Committeemen  
at the Northeast Division A. A. A. conference  
New York City, April 16 and 17, 1937

Not for publication

Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Washington, D. C.  
April, 1937







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POTATO OUTLOOK 1937

The United States potato acreage intended for harvest in 1937 is indicated at 5.7% larger than the 3,058,200 acres harvested in 1936. If the growers plant 3,231,900 acres; as indicated on March 1, and if yields should be average, (113 bushels 1923-32 average), the United States 1937 production of potatoes would be about 365,000,000 bushels which is 35,000,000 bushels, or 11% more than a small 1936 crop. A crop of this size should average about 80 - 85 cents per bushel United States farm price. If yields should average 107 bushels (which is the 1932-36 average), a crop of about 345,000,000 bushels would be produced, which should result in a farm price of around \$1.00 per bushel. If the maximum yields of 124 bushels should be obtained from the indicated acreage, a crop of 400,000,000 bushels would be produced, which would result in a farm price of about 60 - 65 cents per bushel. The 1936 United States estimated farm price is \$1.11 per bushel.

Plantings in the commercial eight Early states are 149,800 acres; the largest on record; and 40% over the 1936 plantings, and 22% larger than the 1923-32 average. The total acreage for planting in the commercial areas of the 19 Early, Second Early and Intermediate states is 336,300 acres, an increase of 63,000 acres, or 23% above that planted in 1936. This increase is equivalent to a 2% increase for the United States. Marketings of these early potatoes are not expected to increase over average marketings until about the middle of May. Offsetting the larger prospective supply of new potatoes is a greatly reduced supply of old potatoes, the weekly marketings of which will drop off sharply during April and be of very small quantities the last half of May and June. The rate at which growers in the Early, Second Early and Intermediate states market their potatoes will have a material effect on prices they receive. Potatoes in these areas are more highly perishable than late crop potatoes and their rate of marketing is rapid. If this movement becomes too rapid prices may be depressed to levels that may be too low in view of the total supply situation.

If (1923-32) average yields are obtained, with normal distribution, a crop of about 126,000,000 would be produced in the 13 Eastern Late and Intermediate states, which is about 2,000,000 bushels less than the crop produced in 1936. If the 5-year average (1932-36) yields are obtained, a crop of about 133,000,000 bushels would be produced in this group of states, which is about 5,000,000, or 3% more than that produced in 1936. Yields in 1936 in the Northeastern Late and Intermediate states averaged 149.5 bushels per acre.

If growers realize 80 - 85 cents per bushel for their 1937 crop, they can be expected to plant about 3,550,000 acres in 1938, which is about 400,000 acres more than is desired if growers are to receive fair returns from their potato crop.



# POTATOES: United States - Production, acreage, and yield, and changes from previous years

Year	Production				Acreage 1/		Yield per acre	
	Change from		Change from		previous years		previous years	
	1000 Bushels	Percent	1000 Acres	Percent	1/	Bushels	Bushels	Percent
1909	390,166		3,675.0			106.2		
1910	342,052	-12.3	3,644.0	- .8	- 31.0	93.0	-12.3	-11.6
1911	302,713	-11.5	3,532.0	- 3.1	-112.0	85.7	- 3.2	- 8.7
1912	406,215	+34.2	3,505.0	+ .8	- 27.0	115.9	+30.2	+35.2
1913	332,447	-18.2	3,477.0	- .8	- 28.0	95.6	-20.3	-17.5
1914	368,249	+10.8	3,417.0	+ 1.7	- 60.0	107.8	+12.2	+12.8
1915	336,760	- 8.6	3,433.0	+ .5	+ 16.0	98.1	- 9.7	- 9.0
1916	270,388	-19.7	3,274.0	- 4.6	-159.0	82.6	-15.5	-15.8
1917	398,653	+7.4	3,801.0	+16.1	+527.0	104.9	+22.3	+27.0
1918	346,114	-13.2	3,597.0	- 5.4	-204.0	96.2	- 8.7	- 8.3
1919	297,341	-14.1	3,300.0	- 8.3	-297.0	90.1	- 6.1	- 6.3
1920	368,904	+24.1	3,301.0	+ .03	+ 1.0	111.8	+21.7	+24.1
1921	325,312	-11.8	3,598.0	+ 9.0	+297.0	90.4	-21.4	-19.1
1922	419,288	+28.9	3,946.0	+ 9.7	+348.0	106.3	+15.9	+17.6
1923	366,356	-12.6	3,378.0	-14.4	-568.0	108.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.1
1924	384,166	+ 4.9	3,106.1	- 8.0	-271.9	123.7	+15.2	+14.0
1925	296,466	-22.8	2,809.8	- 9.5	-296.3	105.5	-18.2	-14.7
1926	321,607	+ 8.5	2,810.8	+ .04	+ 1.0	114.4	+ 8.9	+ 8.4
1927	369,644	+14.9	3,181.8	+ 1.3	+371.0	116.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.6
1928	427,249	+15.6	3,499.0	+10.0	+317.2	122.1	+ 5.9	+ 5.1
1929	332,204	-22.2	3,018.7	-13.7	-480.3	110.0	-12.1	- 9.9
1930	340,572	+ 2.5	3,102.9	+ 2.8	+ 84.2	109.8	- .2	- .2
1931	384,125	+12.8	3,466.6	+11.7	+363.7	110.8	+ 1.0	+ .9
1932	376,425	- 2.0	3,549.3	+ 2.4	+ 82.7	106.1	- 4.7	- 4.2
1933	342,306	- 9.1	3,411.5	- 3.9	-137.8	100.3	- 5.8	- 5.5
1934	406,105	+18.6	3,597.0	+ 5.4	+185.5	112.9	+12.6	+12.6
1935	386,380	- 4.1	3,541.1	- 1.6	- 55.9	109.1	- 3.8	- 3.4
1936	329,997	-14.6	3,058.2	-13.6	-482.9	107.9	- 1.2	- 1.1
1937	--	--	3,231.9	+ 5.7	+173.7	--	--	--
1923-32 av.	359,881.4	--	3,102.3	--	--	112.7	--	--
1932-36 av.	368,242.6	--	3,431.4	--	--	107.3	--	--

Source: Crop Reporting Board 1/ Acreage harvested



POTATOES: 13 Eastern, Late, and Intermediate States - 1/  
Production, acreage and yield, and changes from previous years

Year	Production				Acreage 2/				Yield per acre			
	1,000 Bushels	Change from previous years			Acres	Change from previous years		Acres	Bushels	Change from previous years		Percent
		Bushels	Percent	Acres		Acres	Percent			Bushels	Percent	
1909	136,712	--	--	1141.0	--	--	--	--	119.8	--	--	--
1910	137,117	+ 405	+ .3	1153.0	+ 12.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 12.0	118.9	+ .9	-	-
1911	101,499	-35,618	- 26.0	1104.0	- 49.0	- 4.2	- 4.2	- 49.0	91.9	- 27.0	-	-
1912	144,051	+42,552	+ 41.9	1095.0	- 9.0	- .8	- .8	- 9.0	131.6	+ 39.7	+ 43.2	+ 43.2
1913	128,013	-16,038	- 11.1	1118.0	+ 23.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 23.0	114.5	- 17.1	- 13.0	- 13.0
1914	151,448	+23,435	+ 18.3	1131.0	+ 13.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 13.0	133.9	+ 19.4	+ 16.9	+ 16.9
1915	119,271	-32,177	- 21.2	1135.0	+ 4.0	+ .4	+ .4	+ 4.0	105.1	- 28.8	- 21.5	- 21.5
1916	115,224	- 4,047	- 3.4	1049.0	- 86.0	- 7.6	- 7.6	- 86.0	109.8	+ 4.7	+ 4.5	+ 4.5
1917	143,419	+28,195	+ 24.5	1247.0	+198.0	+ 18.9	+ 18.9	+198.0	115.0	+ 5.2	+ 4.7	+ 4.7
1918	118,348	-25,071	- 17.5	1118.0	-129.0	- 10.3	- 10.3	-129.0	105.9	- 9.1	- 7.9	- 7.9
1919	120,971	+ 2,623	+ 2.2	1031.0	- 87.0	- 7.8	- 7.8	- 87.0	117.3	+ 11.4	+ 10.8	+ 10.8
1920	137,662	+16,691	+ 13.8	1062.0	+ 31.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 31.0	129.6	+ 12.3	+ 10.5	+ 10.5
1921	124,775	-12,887	- 9.4	1057.0	- 5.0	- .5	- .5	- 5.0	118.0	- 11.6	- 9.0	- 9.0
1922	128,302	+ 3,527	+ 2.8	1063.0	+ 6.0	+ .6	+ .6	+ 6.0	120.7	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
1923	125,258	- 3,044	- 2.4	965.0	- 98.0	- 9.2	- 9.2	- 98.0	129.8	+ 9.1	+ 7.5	+ 7.5
1924	144,882	+19,624	+ 15.7	959.1	- 5.9	- .6	- .6	- 5.9	151.1	+ 21.3	+ 16.4	+ 16.4
1925	105,745	-39,137	- 27.0	869.8	- 89.3	- 9.5	- 9.5	- 89.3	121.6	- 29.5	- 19.5	- 19.5
1926	114,201	+ 8,456	+ 8.0	818.8	- 51.0	- 5.9	- 5.9	- 51.0	139.5	+ 17.9	+ 14.7	+ 14.7
1927	123,560	+ 9,359	+ 8.2	882.8	+ 64.0	+ 7.8	+ 7.8	+ 64.0	140.0	+ .5	+ .4	+ .4
1928	137,430	+13,870	+ 11.2	946.0	+ 63.2	+ 7.2	+ 7.2	+ 63.2	145.3	+ 5.3	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
1929	126,559	-10,871	- 7.9	861.0	- 85.0	- 9.0	- 9.0	- 85.0	147.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
1930	124,367	- 2,192	- 1.7	878.2	+ 17.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 17.2	141.6	- 5.4	- 3.7	- 3.7
1931	144,347	+19,980	+ 16.1	911.6	+ 33.4	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	+ 33.4	158.3	+ 16.7	+ 11.8	+ 11.8
1932	128,813	-15,534	- 10.8	899.9	- 11.7	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 11.7	143.1	- 15.2	- 9.6	- 9.6
1933	125,815	- 2,998	- 2.3	877.2	- 22.7	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 22.7	143.4	+ .3	+ .2	+ .2
1934	166,909	+41,094	+ 32.7	974.7	+ 97.5	+ 11.1	+ 11.1	+ 97.5	171.2	+ 27.8	+ 19.4	+ 19.4
1935	126,978	-39,931	- 23.9	924.9	- 49.8	- 5.1	- 5.1	- 49.8	137.3	- 33.9	- 19.8	- 19.8
1936	128,545	+ 1,567	+ 1.2	844.1	- 80.8	- 8.7	- 8.7	- 80.8	152.3	+ 15.0	+ 10.9	+ 10.9
1937	--	--	--	891.5	+ 47.4	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	+ 47.4	--	--	--	--
1923-32 av.	127,516.2	--	--	899.2	--	--	--	--	141.7	--	--	--
1932-36 av.	135,412.0	--	--	904.2	--	--	--	--	149.5	--	--	--

Source: Crop Reporting Board.

1/ Me., N. Y., Pa., N. J., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., 2/ Acreage harvested



POTATOES: 16 Central, Late, and Intermediate States 1/ - Production,  
acreage, and yield, and changes from previous years

Year	Production			Acreage 2/			Yield per acre		
	1,000 Bushels	Change from previous years		1,000 Acres	Change from previous years		Bushels	Change from previous years	
		Bushels	Percent		Acres	Percent		Bushels	Percent
1909	205,625	---	---	2,067.0	---	---	99.5	---	---
1910	161,613	-44,012	-21.4	2,025.0	-42.0	-2.0	79.8	-19.7	-19.8
1911	159,187	-2,426	-1.5	1,971.0	-54.0	-2.7	80.8	+1.0	+1.3
1912	209,782	+50,595	+31.8	1,924.0	-47.0	-2.4	109.0	+28.2	+34.9
1913	160,511	-49,271	-23.5	1,908.0	-16.0	-.8	84.1	-24.9	-22.8
1914	177,050	+16,539	+10.3	1,839.0	-69.0	-3.6	96.3	+12.2	+14.5
1915	171,049	-6,001	-3.4	1,839.0	---	---	93.0	-3.3	-3.4
1916	107,653	-63,396	-37.1	1,769.0	-70.0	-3.8	60.9	-32.1	-34.5
1917	196,747	+89,094	+82.8	1,984.0	+215.0	+12.2	99.2	+38.3	+62.9
1918	174,616	-22,131	-11.2	1,945.0	-39.0	-2.0	89.8	-9.4	-9.5
1919	132,228	-42,388	-24.3	1,810.0	-135.0	-6.9	73.1	-16.7	-18.6
1920	176,924	+44,696	+33.8	1,766.0	-44.0	-2.4	100.2	+27.1	+37.1
1921	146,309	-30,615	-17.3	2,044.0	+278.0	+15.7	71.6	-28.6	-28.5
1922	222,074	+75,765	+51.8	2,312.0	+268.0	+13.1	96.1	+24.5	+3.2
1923	184,162	-37,912	-17.1	1,918.0	-394.0	-17.0	96.0	-.1	-.1
1924	181,823	-2,339	-1.3	1,633.0	-285.0	-14.9	111.3	+15.3	+15.9
1925	133,700	-48,123	-26.5	1,437.0	-196.0	-12.0	93.0	-18.3	-16.4
1926	142,559	+8,859	+6.6	1,437.0	---	---	99.2	+6.2	+6.7
1927	165,329	+22,770	+16.0	1,665.0	+228.0	+15.9	99.3	+.1	+.1
1928	208,910	+43,581	+26.4	1,859.0	+194.0	+11.7	112.4	+13.1	+13.2
1929	140,448	-68,462	-32.8	1,610.0	-249.0	-13.4	87.2	-25.2	-22.4
1930	134,728	-5,720	-4.1	1,600.0	-10.0	-.6	84.2	-3.0	-3.4
1931	150,450	+15,722	+11.7	1,831.0	+231.0	+14.4	82.2	-2.0	-2.4
1932	172,370	+21,920	+14.6	1,985.0	+154.0	+8.4	86.8	+4.6	+5.6
1933	133,822	-38,548	-22.4	1,877.0	-108.0	-5.4	71.3	-15.5	-17.9
1934	148,557	+14,735	+11.0	1,890.0	+13.0	+.7	78.6	+7.3	+10.2
1935	174,877	+26,320	+17.7	1,933.0	+43.0	+2.2	90.5	+11.9	+15.1
1936	121,921	-52,956	-30.3	1,559.0	-374.0	-19.3	78.2	-12.3	-13.6
1937	---	---	---	1,620.0	+61.0	+3.9	---	---	---
1923-32 av.	161,447.9	---	---	1,697.5	---	---	95.2	---	---
1932-36 av.	150,309.4	---	---	1,848.8	---	---	81.1	---	---

Source: Crop Reporting Board

1/ Mich., Ohio, Ken., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ia., Mo., Kans., Neb., S.D., N.D., Mont., Wyo., Colo. 2/ Acreage harvested



POTATOES: 6 Western States 1/ - Production, acreage, and yield, and changes from previous years

Year	Production			1000 s	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre		
	1000 Bushels	Change from previous years			Change from previous years Acres	Change from previous years Percent	Bushels	Change from previous years	
		Bushels	Percent					Bushels	Percent
1909	30,664	-	-16.4	224.0	- 6.0	- 2.7	136.9	-19.3	-14.1
1910	25,647	+ 5,017	+15.2	216.0	+ 6.0	+ 2.0	117.6	+14.3	+12.2
1911	29,540	+ 3,893	+23.1	224.0	+35.0	+17.4	131.9	+ 5.4	+ 4.0
1912	36,523	+ 7,071	-21.6	226.0	-37.0	-14.1	135.3	-12.2	- 6.6
1913	28,192	- 2,399	- 6.4	227.0	+ 1.0	+ .4	126.1	-11.2	- 6.6
1914	26,093	+ 2,326	+10.6	230.0	+ 3.0	+ 1.5	114.9	+10.6	+ 9.4
1915	26,313	+ 2,409	+ 6.3	233.0	+ 3.0	- 1.3	123.7	+ 5.7	+ 6.9
1916	31,310	+ 6,396	+20.4	307.0	+74.0	+21.6	134.4	-11.5	- 6.6
1917	37,716	- 7,472	-12.6	215.0	-62.0	-20.2	142.9	+ .5	+ .4
1918	30,244	- 3,520	-11.0	223.0	-20.0	- 6.2	123.4	- 3.7	- 3.0
1919	26,924	+ 6,316	+32.9	231.0	+ 6.0	+ 2.7	119.7	+35.2	+23.4
1920	35,750	+ 1,405	+ 3.9	252.0	+21.0	+ 9.1	154.9	- 7.3	- 4.7
1921	37,153	+ 6,570	+23.0	209.0	+37.0	+14.7	147.6	+10.7	+ 7.2
1922	45,753	- 9,776	-21.4	223.0	-61.0	-21.1	153.3	- .5	- .3
1923	35,973	- 4,202	-11.7	223.0	-15.0	- 6.6	157.6	- 6.6	- 5.4
1924	31,777	+ 4,140	+13.0	213.0	+ 2.0	+ .9	149.2	+17.9	+12.0
1925	35,917	+ 2,819	+ 7.6	213.0	+22.0	+10.2	167.1	- 3.7	- 2.2
1926	30,736	+13,670	+35.3	237.0	+45.0	+15.0	163.4	+22.4	+13.7
1927	32,406	- 5,013	-15.3	262.0	- 2.0	- .7	135.6	-27.3	-14.7
1928	44,393	- 7,206	-16.2	230.0	-60.3	-21.5	156.5	+10.8	+ 6.6
1929	37,137	+12,967	+34.7	213.7	+29.0	+13.2	169.3	+32.1	+19.0
1930	50,046	- 170	- .3	245.7	+30.3	- 1.3	201.4	-22.5	-11.2
1931	49,926	+ 2,961	+15.2	279.0	- 4.1	- 1.5	178.9	- 6.4	- 4.7
1932	46,365	+ 7,147	- .2	275.4	+30.0	+11.1	170.5	+29.0	+17.0
1933	54,112	- 3,262	- 6.0	271.3	-35.1	-11.6	199.5	-20.3	-10.2
1934	53,960	+ 2,705	+ 5.3	301.3	- 1.1	- .4	179.2	+11.4	+ 6.4
1935	50,726	-	-	266.2	+29.3	+11.1	201.6	+11.0	+ 5.8
1936	53,431	-	-	263.1	-	-	--	--	--
1937	--	-	-	294.4	-	-	--	--	--
1923-32 av.	42,332.2	-	-	247.6	-	-	170.2	-	-
1932-36 av.	51,644.4	-	-	275.9	-	-	186.3	-	-

Source: Crop Reporting Board

1/ Idaho, California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico. 2/ Increase harvested.



POTATOES: 11 Southern States 1/ - Production, acreage, and yield, and changes from previous years

-6-

Year	Production				Acreage 2/				Yield per acre			
	1,000 Bushels	Change from previous years		1,000 Acres	Change from previous years		1,000 Acres	Percent	Change from previous years		Bushels	Percent
		Bushels	Percent		Acres	Percent			Acres	Percent		
1909	17,165	--	--	243.0	--	--	243.0	--	--	--	70.6	--
1910	17,675	+ 510	+ 3.0	248.0	+ 5.0	+ 2.1	248.0	+ 2.1	+ 5.0	+ 2.1	71.3	+ 1.0
1911	12,487	- 5,188	-29.4	233.0	-15.0	- 6.0	233.0	- 6.0	-15.0	- 6.0	53.6	-24.8
1912	16,019	+ 3,532	+28.3	223.0	-10.0	- 4.3	223.0	- 4.3	-10.0	- 4.3	71.8	+34.0
1913	15,431	- 588	- 3.7	225.0	+ 2.0	+ .9	225.0	+ .9	+ 2.0	+ .9	68.6	- 4.5
1914	13,658	- 1,773	-11.5	220.0	- 5.0	- 2.2	220.0	- 2.2	- 5.0	- 2.2	62.1	- 9.5
1915	17,521	+ 3,863	+28.3	229.0	+ 9.0	+ 4.1	229.0	+ 4.1	+ 9.0	+ 4.1	76.5	+23.2
1916	16,193	- 1,328	- 7.6	223.0	- 6.0	- 2.6	223.0	- 2.6	- 6.0	- 2.6	72.6	- 5.1
1917	20,771	+ 4,578	+28.3	263.0	+40.0	+17.9	263.0	+17.9	+40.0	+17.9	79.0	+ 8.8
1918	22,906	+ 2,135	+10.3	289.0	+26.0	+ 9.9	289.0	+ 9.9	+26.0	+ 9.9	79.3	+ .4
1919	17,218	- 5,688	-24.8	234.0	-55.0	-19.0	234.0	-19.0	-55.0	-19.0	73.6	- 7.2
1920	18,538	+ 1,320	+ 7.7	242.0	+ 8.0	+ 3.4	242.0	+ 3.4	+ 8.0	+ 3.4	76.6	+ 4.1
1921	17,043	- 1,495	- 8.1	245.0	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	245.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	69.6	- 9.1
1922	23,157	+ 6,114	+35.9	282.0	+37.0	+15.1	282.0	+15.1	+37.0	+15.1	82.1	+18.0
1923	20,957	- 2,200	- 9.5	267.0	-15.0	- 5.3	267.0	- 5.3	-15.0	- 5.3	78.5	- 4.4
1924	25,684	+ 4,727	+22.6	301.0	+34.0	+12.7	301.0	+12.7	+34.0	+12.7	85.3	+ 8.7
1925	21,104	- 4,580	-17.8	288.0	-13.0	- 4.3	288.0	- 4.3	-13.0	- 4.3	73.3	-14.1
1926	26,111	+ 5,007	+23.7	318.0	+30.0	+10.4	318.0	+10.4	+30.0	+10.4	82.1	+12.0
1927	28,349	+ 2,238	+ 8.6	352.0	+34.0	+10.7	352.0	+10.7	+34.0	+10.7	80.5	- 1.9
1928	36,516	+ 8,167	+28.8	414.0	+62.0	+17.6	414.0	+17.6	+62.0	+17.6	88.2	+ 9.6
1929	28,010	- 8,506	-23.3	328.0	-86.0	-20.8	328.0	-20.8	-86.0	-20.8	85.4	- 3.2
1930	31,381	+ 3,371	+12.0	376.0	+48.0	+14.6	376.0	+14.6	+48.0	+14.6	83.5	- 2.2
1931	39,402	+ 8,021	+25.6	445.0	+69.0	+18.4	445.0	+18.4	+69.0	+18.4	88.5	+ 6.0
1932	28,277	-11,125	-28.2	389.0	-56.0	-12.6	389.0	-12.6	-56.0	-12.6	72.7	-17.9
1933	28,557	+ 280	+ 1.0	386.0	- 3.0	- .8	386.0	- .8	- 3.0	- .8	74.0	+ 1.8
1934	36,651	+ 8,094	+28.3	431.0	+45.0	+11.7	431.0	+11.7	+45.0	+11.7	85.0	+14.9
1935	33,799	- 2,852	- 7.8	417.0	-14.0	- 3.2	417.0	- 3.2	-14.0	- 3.2	81.1	- 4.6
1936	26,100	- 7,699	-22.8	390.0	-27.0	- 6.5	390.0	- 6.5	-27.0	- 6.5	66.9	-17.5
1937	--	--	--	426.0	+36.0	+ 9.2	426.0	+ 9.2	+36.0	+ 9.2	--	--
1923-32 av.	28,579.1	--	--	347.8	--	--	347.8	--	--	--	81.8	--
1932-36 av.	30,876.8	--	--	402.6	--	--	402.6	--	--	--	75.9	--

Source: Crop Reporting Board

1/ Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ark., La., Miss., Okla., Tenn., Tex.

2/ Acreage harvested.



POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909-1936

Year	North Atlantic States <sup>2/</sup>			Rhode Island			
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Farm price
	1,000 acres	Bushels	bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	bushels	Cents per bu.
1909	962	124	119,455	5	119	595	98
1910	966	123	118,396	5	140	700	76
1911	924	97	89,891	4	106	424	110
1912	917	136	124,830	4	138	552	100
1913	934	117	109,565	4	125	500	79
1914	946	145	137,477	4	155	620	93
1915	933	102	94,843	4	111	444	60
1916	858	108	92,672	3	90	270	135
1917	997	114	113,598	4	143	572	180
1918	901	107	96,273	3	135	405	155
1919	829	120.5	99,908	3	100	300	205
1920	844	134.1	113,180	3	105	315	279
1921	842	124.4	104,742	3	115	345	139
1922	849	123.3	104,713	3	90	270	127
1923	761	137.5	104,668	2	145	290	175
1924	758	158	119,830	2.2	130	286	114
1925	680	130	88,401	2	125	250	204
1926	636	150	95,612	2.2	150	330	166
1927	701	139	97,567	2.2	100	220	134
1928	746	146	108,952	2.2	110	242	90
1929	687	151	103,737	2	127	254	185
1930	689	152	105,072	2.4	195	468	124
1931	719	172	123,441	2.9	150	435	91
1932	732	154	112,721	3.0	160	480	74
1933	705	158	111,261	3.2	180	576	145
1934	787	186	146,252	3.8	185	703	62
1935	759	143	108,794	4.1	175	718	82
1936	697	166	115,830	4.0	180	720	120
1937				4.3 <sup>1/</sup>			

<sup>1/</sup> Intentions, March 1, Crop Reporting Board.

<sup>2/</sup> Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N.Y., N.J., Pa.



POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909-1936

Year	Maine				New Hampshire			
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Farm	Acreage	Yield	Production	Farm
		per		price		per		price
		acre				acre		
	1,000		1,000	Cents	1,000		1,000	Cents
	<u>acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	per	<u>acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	per
				<u>bushels</u>				<u>bushel</u>
1909	136	210	28,560	42	17	136	2,312	60
1910	131	195	25,545	39	17	137	2,329	55
1911	120	195	23,400	96	16	125	2,000	99
1912	120	220	26,400	48	16	140	2,240	69
1913	138	260	35,880	55	16	123	1,968	80
1914	143	270	38,610	34	16	157	2,512	54
1915	137	185	25,345	84	15	99	1,485	114
1916	125	210	26,250	183	12	113	1,356	200
1917	146	130	18,980	122	16	103	1,648	157
1918	122	170	20,740	111	15	124	1,860	149
1919	118	230	27,140	192	14	102	1,428	234
1920	123	190	23,370	80	14	127	1,778	120
1921	133	280	37,240	85	13	125	1,625	133
1922	150	170	25,500	60	13	85	1,105	115
1923	122	260	31,720	86	11	140	1,540	123
1924	138	296	40,848	47	10	140	1,400	91
1925	126	250	31,500	186	9.5	120	1,140	219
1926	125	285	35,625	115	9.3	130	1,290	162
1927	157	230	36,110	98	9.7	125	1,212	136
1928	176	220	38,720	42	10.1	110	1,111	80
1929	166	292	48,472	122	8.0	145	1,160	162
1930	179	250	44,750	73	8.6	175	1,505	102
1931	186	258	47,988	25	9.5	160	1,520	61
1932	170	238	40,460	25	9.1	160	1,456	55
1933	150	280	42,000	70	9.3	175	1,628	107
1934	171	324	55,404	20	10.3	172	1,772	54
1935	160	240	38,400	66	10.0	115	1,150	91
1936	160	275	44,000	85	9.8	170	1,666	120
1937	168 <u>1/</u>				10.6 <u>1/</u>			

1/ Intentions March 1, Crop Reporting Board.



POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909-1936

Year:	New York				Pennsylvania			
	Acreage	Yield per	Production	Farm	Acreage	Yield per	Production	Farm
	: : acres	: : acre	: : bushels	: : price:		: : acre	: : bushels	: : price
	1,000		1,000	Cents	1,000		1,000	Cents
	acres	Bushels	bushels	per bu	acres	Bushels	bushels	per bu
1909:	394	123	48,462	54	262	83	21,746	65
1910:	395	116	45,820	49	270	93	25,110	55
1911:	375	84	31,500	101	265	71	18,815	103
1912:	360	126	45,360	61	265	114	30,210	59
1913:	360	82	29,520	81	265	90	23,850	81
1914:	365	130	47,450	50	268	95	25,460	62
1915:	355	72	25,560	87	273	80	21,840	82
1916:	310	80	24,800	185	265	77	20,405	172
1917:	350	114	39,900	123	308	96	29,568	129
1918:	330	102	33,660	130	275	76	20,900	149
1919:	311	105	32,655	199	234	95	22,230	191
1920:	317	125	39,625	90	235	113	26,555	109
1921:	313	103	32,239	119	230	78	17,940	137
1922:	314	108	33,912	73	227	104	23,608	77
1923:	289	123	35,547	106	216	101	21,816	109
1924:	291	136	39,576	60	207	111	22,977	78
1925:	251	89	22,339	189	197	117	23,049	169
1926:	223	118	26,314	144	190	107	20,330	148
1927:	241	110	26,510	124	203	110	22,330	122
1928:	245	117	28,782	66	225	127	28,575	65
1929:	225	98	22,050	156	210	107	22,470	157
1930:	212	117	24,804	100	210	95	19,950	119
1931:	223	139	30,997	47	212	135	28,620	53
1932:	245	135	33,075	49	215	110	23,650	48
1933:	238	123	29,274	103	211	113	23,843	111
1934:	269	143	38,467	40	226	145	32,770	43
1935:	253	110	27,830	69	224	114	25,536	70
1936:	220	120	26,400	110	199	132	26,268	115
1937:	231 <u>1/</u>	:	:	:	209 <u>1/</u>	:	:	:

1/ Intentions March 1, Crop Reporting Board.



POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909-1936

Year	Massachusetts				Connecticut			
	Acreage	Yield		Production	Farm price	Acreage	Yield	
		per	per				per	per
		acre	acre				acre	price
	1,000		1,000	Cents	1,000		1,000	Cents
	acres	Bushels	bushels	per	acres	Bushels	bushels	per
				bu.				bu.
1909	24	121	2,904	88	24	112	2,688	78
1910	23	114	2,622	73	23	110	2,530	69
1911	22	103	2,266	103	22	82	1,804	122
1912	22	122	2,684	87	22	107	2,354	86
1913	22	108	2,376	88	19	97	1,843	88
1914	22	140	3,080	84	19	129	2,451	67
1915	21	98	2,058	80	18	97	1,746	103
1916	20	97	1,940	143	17	101	1,717	208
1917	27	119	3,213	183	21	117	2,457	157
1918	25	127	3,175	170	19	103	1,957	167
1919	22	90	1,980	218	19	75	1,425	262
1920	22	115	2,530	242	17	120	2,040	157
1921	18	115	2,070	150	16	103	1,648	143
1922	17	85	1,445	102	16	105	1,680	109
1923	14	145	2,030	146	14	135	1,890	149
1924	13.8	135	1,863	106	15	110	1,650	103
1925	14.5	110	1,595	198	13.6	125	1,700	247
1926	13.4	125	1,675	159	14.3	130	1,859	181
1927	14.5	85	1,232	137	14	90	1,260	150
1928	13.6	90	1,224	89	14	115	1,610	92
1929	11	105	1,155	186	12.5	117	1,462	178
1930	11.7	162	1,895	108	12.4	175	2,170	116
1931	13.5	125	1,688	84	14.3	160	2,280	70
1932	14.0	145	2,030	70	14.3	165	2,370	56
1933	16.5	148	2,442	136	16.0	160	2,560	118
1934	18.7	140	2,618	67	18.4	176	3,238	60
1935	18.7	104	1,945	79	18.6	132	2,455	84
1936	16.1	150	2,415	110	16.7	170	2,839	125
1937	17.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 17.4			

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Intentions, March 1, Crop Reporting Board.



POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909-1936

Year	New Jersey				Vermont			
	Acreage	Yield		Farm	Acreage	Yield		Farm
		per	Production			per	Production	
		acre	;	price		acre	;	price
	1,000		1,000	Cents	1,000		1,000	Cents
	acres	bushels	bushels	per	acres	bushels	bushels	per
				bu.				bu.
1909	73	110	8,030	84	27	154	4,158	43
1910	76	137	10,412	63	26	128	3,328	48
1911	74	95	7,030	101	26	102	2,652	97
1912	82	137	11,234	68	26	146	3,796	59
1913	84	122	10,248	71	26	130	3,380	72
1914	83	162	13,446	68	26	148	3,848	47
1915	85	164	13,940	43	25	97	2,425	94
1916	82	163	13,366	109	24	107	2,568	173
1917	94	148	13,912	146	31	108	3,348	122
1918	85	127	10,795	173	27	103	2,781	128
1919	83	125	10,375	183	25	95	2,375	241
1920	87	156	13,572	148	26	130	3,380	117
1921	92	95	8,740	152	24	120	2,880	113
1922	86	173	14,878	76	23	100	2,300	101
1923	73	95	6,935	147	20	145	2,900	105
1924	62	138	8,556	81	19.1	140	2,674	74
1925	49	106	5,194	215	17.2	95	1,634	198
1926	41	145	5,945	146	18.6	125	2,325	145
1927	42	152	6,384	125	18.4	125	2,300	127
1928	42	158	6,636	64	17.1	120	2,052	82
1929	38	129	4,902	160	14.5	125	1,812	145
1930	38	188	7,144	94	15.1	158	2,386	86
1931	42	177	7,434	60	17.4	142	2,471	48
1932	46	150	6,900	47	16.5	140	2,310	47
1933	45	152	6,840	137	17.2	122	2,098	105
1934	52	160	8,320	53	18.5	160	2,960	46
1935	52	166	8,632	43	18.5	115	2,128	95
1936	55	166	9,130	105	16.5	145	2,392	115
1937	58 <u>1/</u>				18.0 <u>1/</u>			

1/ Intentions March 1, Crop Reporting Board.



POTATOES: Mine - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale.

Year	Production: 1000 bu.	Unfit for food: 1000 bu.	Used for: food on farm: 1000 bu.	Saved for seed: 1000 bu.	for sale: 1000 bu.	% sold:	Carlot shipments: per carload:	Average bushels per car:	Carlot shipments: 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale
1929	48,472	2,424	1,050	3,048	41,950	87	61,404	665	40,834	97.3
1930	44,750	3,580	1,122	3,167	36,881	82	53,381	665	35,498	96.3
1931	47,988	3,359	1,330	2,684	40,615	85	53,224	673	35,820	88.2
1932	40,460	2,833	1,152	2,396	34,079	84	44,043	686	30,213	88.7
1933	42,000	2,100	980	2,639	36,281	86	48,756	668	32,569	89.8
1934	55,404	4,980	1,216	2,647	46,555	84	53,996	673	36,339	78.1
1935	38,400	3,408	1,085	2,435	31,472	82	42,081	670	28,194	89.6
1936	44,000	5,280	990	2,534	35,196	80	46,500 <u>1/</u>	670	31,155	88.5
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	45,418	3,049	1,164	2,324	38,381	85	53,013	672	35,591	92.7
1932-36 av.	44,951	3,944	1,068	2,564	37,376	83	47,833	670	32,064	85.8

Source: B.A.E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division - subject revision.

1/ Preliminary.



NOTES: New York - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production : 1000 bu.	Un- : 1000 bu.	Used for: : food	Saved : 1000 bu.	Available: : for sale	% : 1000 bu.	Carlot : 1000 bu.	Average : 1000 bu.	Carlot : 1000 bu.	% : 1000 bu.	Carlot : 1000 bu.	% : 1000 bu.
1929	22,050	1,102	3,538	2,985	14,425	65	9,208	620	5,709	39.6		
1930	24,804	992	3,540	3,139	17,133	69	13,712	620	8,501	49.6		
1931	30,997	1,860	4,026	3,450	21,661	70	10,409	620	6,454	29.8		
1932	33,075	1,985	4,488	3,561	23,041	70	8,058	620	4,996	21.7		
1933	29,274	1,464	3,937	3,787	20,086	69	7,153	620	4,435	22.1		
1934	38,467	3,462	4,585	3,785	26,635	69	7,690	620	4,768	17.9		
1935	27,830	1,392	4,032	3,168	19,238	69	4,347	620	2,695	14.0		
1936	26,400	1,056	4,032	3,326	17,986	68	6,500 <sup>2/</sup>	620	4,030	22.4		
1937												
1938												
1939												
1940												
1929-32 av.	27,732	1,485	3,898	3,284	19,065	69	10,347	620	6,415	33.6		
1932-36 av.	30,493	1,844	4,146	3,516	20,986	69	6,422	620	3,982	19.0		

Source: B.A.E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division  
 1/ Includes Long Island  
 2/ Preliminary



POTATOES: Pennsylvania - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production : : 1000 bu.	Unfit : for : food : : 1000 bu.	Used for : food on : farm : : 1000 bu.	Carved : for : seed : : 1000 bu.	Available : for : sale : : 1000 bu.	% sold : : %	Carlot : ship- : : Carloads :	Average : bushels : : per car :	Carlot : ship- : : Carlot :	% of available for sale
1929	22,470	1,124	4,200	3,436	13,710	61	2,132	620	1,322	9.6
1930	19,950	998	3,920	3,469	11,563	58	600	620	372	3.2
1931	28,620	1,431	4,828	3,619	18,742	65	634	640	406	2.2
1932	23,650	1,182	4,260	3,551	14,657	62	194	640	124	0.8
1933	23,843	1,192	4,433	3,579	14,639	61	573	640	367	2.5
1934	32,770	2,622	4,896	3,770	21,482	66	573	640	367	1.7
1935	25,536	1,277	4,464	3,121	16,674	65	394	640	252	1.5
1936	26,268	1,051	4,320	3,208	17,689	67	1,650	640	1,056	6.0
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	22,672	1,184	4,302	3,519	14,668	62	890	630	556	3.8
1932-36 av.	27,104	1,536	4,528	3,420	17,621	65	798	640	510	2.9

Source: B.A.E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division

1/ Preliminary



FOOTNOTES: New Jersey - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: : 1000 bu.	Unfit for food: : 1000 bu.	Used for: : food on farm: : 1000 bu.	Saved for seed: : 1000 bu.	Available for sale: : 1000 bu.	% sold:	Carlot shipments: : carloads:	Average bushels per car:	Carlot shipments: : 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale:
1929	4,102	147	220	113	4,422	90	3,811	500	1,906	+3.1
1930	7,144	143	250	124	6,627	93	6,600	500	3,300	+9.8
1931	7,434	223	294	157	6,760	91	5,179	500	2,590	38.3
1932	6,900	138	284	154	6,324	92	3,171	500	1,586	+25.1
1933	6,840	274	284	177	6,105	89	5,540	500	2,770	+5.4
1934	8,320	333	308	177	7,502	90	5,844	500	2,922	38.9
1935	8,632	259	308	172	7,893	91	6,101	500	3,050	38.6
1936	9,130	183	297	281	8,369	92	1,787	500	3,936	+7.0
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	6,595	163	262	137	6,033	91	4,690	500	2,346	38.9
1932-36 av.	8,230	262	299	202	7,467	91	6,339	500	3,170	+2.4

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division  
1/ Preliminary



POTATOES: Connecticut - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: : 1000 bu.	Unfit for food: : 1000 bu.	Used for: food on farm: : 1000 bu.	Saved for: seed: : 1000 bu.	Available: for sale: : 1000 bu.	%	Carlot shipments: : carlots	Average bushels per car: : number	Carlot shipments: : 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale
1929	1,462	73	264	36	1,089	74	--	600	--	--
1930	2,170	87	279	53	1,754	81	--	600	--	--
1931	2,283	92	312	55	1,824	80	--	600	--	--
1932	2,350	94	324	62	1,980	80	51	600	30.6	1.6
1933	2,560	128	360	70	2,002	78	29	600	17.4	0.9
1934	3,238	194	448	86	2,510	76	100	600	60.0	2.4
1935	2,455	172	400	75	1,808	74	13	600	7.8	0.4
1936	2,839	114	384	64	2,277	80	1/5	600	3.0	0.1
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	2,070	86	294	52	1,638	79	13	600	7.6	0.5
1932-36 av.	2,773	152	398	74	2,149	78	37	600	22.0	1.0

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division

1/ Preliminary



POTATOES: Vermont - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: 1000 bu.	Unfit: 1000 bu.	Used for: 1000 bu.	Saved: 1000 bu.	Available: 1000 bu.	% sold	Carlot shipments	Average: bushels per car	Carlot: ship-ments	Carlot % of available for sale
						%	carloads	number	1000 bu.	%
1929	1,812	109	555	212	936	52	163	600	97.8	10.4
1930	2,386	119	627	259	1,381	58	503	600	301.8	21.9
1931	2,471	173	680	248	1,370	55	224	620	138.9	10.1
1932	2,310	162	680	262	1,206	52	97	620	60.1	5.0
1933	2,098	126	656	272	1,044	50	70	620	43.4	4.2
1934	2,960	237	735	280	1,708	58	156	620	96.7	5.7
1935	2,128	170	672	277	1,099	47	57	620	35.3	3.2
1936	2,392	144	630	273	1,345	56	50	620	31.0	2.3
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	22,448	141	636	245	1,223	54	247	610	149.7	12.2
1932-36 av.	23,945	169	673	276	1,299	54	83	620	51.6	4.0

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division.

1/ Preliminary.



POTATOES: Massachusetts - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: 1000 bu.	Unfit: 1000 bu.	Used for food: 1000 bu.	Saved for seed: 1000 bu.	Available for sale: 1000 bu.	% sold	Carlot shipments: carloads	Average bushels per car	Carlot shipments: 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale
1929	1,155	58	338	58	701	61	12	600	7.2	1.0
1930	1,895	76	392	84	1,343	71	16	600	9.6	0.7
1931	1,688	51	434	78	1,125	67	11	600	6.6	0.6
1932	2,030	81	448	89	1,412	70	36	600	21.6	1.5
1933	2,442	122	504	87	1,729	71	21	600	12.6	0.7
1934	2,618	157	566	101	1,794	69	47	600	28.2	1.6
1935	1,945	136	532	96	1,181	61	5	600	3.0	0.3
1936	2,415	97	494	79	1,745	72	1/6	600	3.6	0.2
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	1,692	66	403	77	1,145	68	19	600	11.4	1.0
1932-36 av.	2,355	128	524	91	1,612	68	20	600	12.0	0.7

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division.

1/ Preliminary.



POTATOES: New Hampshire - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: 1000 bu.	Unfit for food: 1000 bu.	Used for food on farm: 1000 bu.	Saved for seed: 1000 bu.	Available for sale: 1000 bu.	% sold	Carlot shipments: carloads	Average bushels per car	Carlot shipments: 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale
1929	1,160	70	315	92	683	59	119	600	71.4	10.5
1930	1,505	75	330	109	991	66	268	600	160.8	16.2
1931	1,520	91	368	104	957	63	71	600	42.6	4.5
1932	1,456	87	384	108	877	60	19	600	11.4	1.3
1933	1,628	81	375	119	1,053	65	22	600	13.2	1.3
1934	1,772	124	446	123	1,079	61	12	600	7.2	0.7
1935	1,150	69	416	121	544	47	1	600	.6	0.1
1936	1,666	83	390	115	1,078	65	1/0	600	0	0
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	1,410	81	349	103	877	62	119	600	71.55	8.2
1932-36 av.	1,554	89	407	120	938	60	9	600	5.25	0.6

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division.

1/ Preliminary.



POTATOES: Rhode Island - Production, utilization, and carlot shipments available for sale

Year	Production: : 1000 bu.	Unfit for food: : 1000 bu.	Used for food on farm: : 1000 bu.	Saved for seed: : 1000 bu.	Available for sale: : 1000 bu.	% sold	Carlot shipments: : carloads	Average bushels per car: : number	Carlot shipments: : 1000 bu.	Carlot % of available for sale
1929	254	13	46	7	183	74	17	600	10.2	5.4
1930	468	19	50	10	389	83	2	600	1.2	0.3
1931	435	13	62	10	350	80	--	600	--	--
1932	480	24	62	11	383	80	--	600	--	--
1933	576	23	62	13	478	83	--	600	--	--
1934	703	42	70	16	575	82	--	600	--	--
1935	718	43	70	15	590	82	--	600	--	--
1936	720	29	62	13	616	86	--	600	--	--
1937										
1938										
1939										
1940										
1929-32 av.	409	17	55	10	232	80	5	600	2.8	0.9
1932-36 av.	679	34	66	14	565	83	--	600	--	--

Source: B. A. E. Crop Reporting Board and Fruits and Vegetables Division.



POTATOES: Maine: Wagonloads cash to grower, bulk per hundredweight, Presque Isle, 1921-22 to

Season beginning Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Weighted average Sept.-March
: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars
1921-22	1.34	1.36	1.33	1.31	1.53	1.22	1.12	1.31
1922-23	.58	.67	.73	.67	.63	.64	.79	.68
1923-24	1.15	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.28	1.25	1.25	1.18
1924-25	.59	.54	.50	.50	.59	.65	.48	.55
1925-26	1.35	2.53	3.68	3.48	3.79	3.64	3.84	3.11
1926-27	1.39	2.10	2.31	2.11	1.98	1.78	1.79	1.92
1927-28	.84	1.25	1.30	1.28	1.37	1.75	2.29	1.44
1928-29	.48	.50	.53	.56	.63	.55	.53	.54
1929-30	2.04	2.05	1.95	2.04	2.16	1.95	1.75	1.99
1930-31	1.24	1.12	1.02	1.15	1.15	1.09	1.20	1.14
1931-32	.30	.28	.31	.30	.36	.25	.38	.32
1932-33	.21	.31	.35	.46	.42	.36	.37	.37
1933-34	1.12	1.01	.92	1.05	1.21	1.48	1.42	1.20
1934-35	.35	.25	.28	.25	.24	.21	.18	.24
1935-36	.32	.58	1.10	.92	.93	.97	1.18	.94
1936-37	1.07	1.18	1.30	1.82	1.92	1.79	.	.
1937-38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Tabulated from Maine potato deals compiled in the Presque Isle office, except September, 1924 through March, 1927, and beginning September, 1932, compiled from daily reports issued from that office.

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.







POTATOES, ROUND WHITES: <sup>1/</sup> Average 1. c. 1. price per 100 pounds to jobbers, New York, by months, 1920-21 to - -

Market and crop season	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	September through	Weighted average
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
1920-21		9.03	6.93	5.54	2.56	1.83	1.91	1.96	1.82	1.80	1.31	1.51	1.28	--		1.65
1921-22	4.41	4.18	1.90	2.23	2.90	2.11	2.09	1.92	2.07	2.33	2.18	2.03	1.79	1.58		1.97
1922-23	4.07	3.27	3.03	1.81	1.04	.95	.96	1.22	1.36	1.39	1.44	1.87	2.09	1.76		1.52
1923-24	7.24	4.13	3.06	3.08	2.57	1.49	1.65	1.67	1.59	1.96	2.01	1.96	2.12	1.73		1.82
1924-25	5.92	4.12	2.34	1.48	1.41	1.37	1.33	1.22	1.26	1.46	1.16	1.21	1.20	1.36		1.32
1925-26	4.03	3.34	2.83	3.13	2.83	2.43	3.23	4.09	4.20	4.61	4.17	4.67	5.64	4.10		4.15
1926-27	8.84	6.29	3.78	2.29	2.38	2.57	2.89	2.99	2.92	2.80	2.43	2.45	2.46	3.64		2.84
1927-28	4.15	4.50	4.03	2.07	1.83	2.11	2.26	2.26	2.17	2.25	2.64	2.95	2.68	1.94		2.34
1928-29	6.32	2.89	1.54	1.02	1.24	1.34	1.37	1.32	1.41	1.52	1.45	1.36	1.48	1.67		1.45
1929-30	4.13	3.71	2.30	2.80	3.27	3.04	3.14	3.08	3.05	3.14	3.03	2.77	2.99	2.74		3.00
1930-31	4.70	4.15	2.30	1.71	1.61	2.03	1.91	1.78	2.03	2.13	2.02	2.01	2.05	1.81		1.97
1931-32	4.81	2.49	1.50	1.31	1.22	.97	.96	1.04	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.13	1.11		1.08
1932-33	4.23	4.27	1.71	1.28	.91	.89	.94	1.06	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.01		1.06
1933-34	2.49	2.06	1.97	2.73	2.30	2.11	1.84	1.67	1.80	2.06	2.32	2.34	2.03	1.62		1.97
1934-35	3.23	2.66	1.46	.95	.93	1.00	.92	1.00	.99	.99	.98	.87	1.07	.84		.96
1935-36	4.85	2.06	1.40	1.27	.72	.94	1.18	1.79	1.76	1.71	1.77	1.79	2.18	2.53		1.77
1936-37	3.66	3.63	3.91	2.27	1.95	1.91	2.00	2.05	2.47	2.71	2.64	2.54				

Compiled from daily market reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from representatives in the market. Average prices as shown are based on stock of U.S. No. 1 grade; they are simple averages of daily range of selling prices. In some cases conversions were made from larger to smaller units or vice versa in order to obtain comparability.

<sup>1/</sup> Prices do not include Russet Burbanks, which have been reported in appreciable quantities since January 1930.



Imports of potatoes from Canada to the United States  
from January 1929 to February 1937, inclusive

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
January	166,068	562,793	469,906	20,494	47,712	154,862	28,532	30,306	101,444
February	64,831	520,919	535,116	31,732	2,269	262,097	33,941	15,238	68,047
March	101,074	579,237	682,848	81,746	172,765	592,936	46,756	190,682	
April	258,730	793,026	1,257,228	190,524	62,237	193,732	29,488	174,449	
May	529,620	282,241	625,727	263,351	27,000	33,563	104,022	65,877	
June	74,731	70,774	28,322	1,654	6,813	2,234	5,715	217,431	
July	17,689	190	3,406	467	13,168	615	146	59,937	
August	124,543	7,417	3,204	34	19,835	927	0	12,554	
September	246,742	10,080	2,590	10	18,229	3,286	55	3,156	
October	564,237	309,388	6,964	797	22,665	5,711	1,856	52,001	
November	1,378,683	1,162,861	651,685	41,100	312,774	182,231	64,274	313,045	
December	505,334	480,828	126,982	5,272	398,128	35,897	33,797	64,453	
TOTAL	4,052,482	4,779,754	4,439,978	657,181	1,003,595	1,468,091	348,582	1,159,179	



Exports of potatoes from the United States to Canada  
from January 1929 to February 1937, inclusive

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
January	15,122	53,519	969	200	326	205	202	747	737
February	21,854	62,774	1,822	1,198	207	875	1,234	2,719	3,318
March	49,566	62,935	11,306	2,847	1,898	2,075	1,952	4,138	
April	107,221	68,777	25,998	6,194	8,503	12,624	5,251	24,588	
May	177,198	86,054	36,396	25,055	34,213	33,854	34,724	51,931	
June	319,101	271,592	211,536	114,484	107,959	132,246	103,372	85,852	
July	274,513	147,628	8,158	24,274	10,657	14,076	11,942	16,726	
August	44,149	3,570	506	1,403	127	724	1,185	749	
September	18,429	277	1,505	3,892	1,426	763	483	2,357	
October	120,471	1,322	3,679	10,239	627	218	5,336	370	
November	52,854	2,001	2,301	3,713	332	531	1,003	1,017	
December	7,813	602	379	4,158	785	488	1,014	2,381	
TOTAL	1,208,291	761,261	304,555	197,657	167,060	198,679	167,798	193,575	

Average 6 years: 472,917 bushels



POTATOES: U. S. imports certified seed from Canada

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
January	25,219	37,304	0	20,634	8,258
February	0	57,603	14,650	8,202	8,765
March	109,606	60,941	14,893	188,919	
April	12,438	21,337	6,017	135,600	
May	6,849	6,582	10,252	19,964	
June	6,019	0	2,444	16,633	
July	0	0	0	25	
August	0	0	0	2,492	
September	591	3,188	0	2,671	
October	7,884	4,953	0	49,523	
November	107,621	58,908	37,218	276,302	
December	218,242	3,792	25,617	8,405	
TOTAL	494,469	254,608	111,091	729,370	

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, B.A.E.



1/  
POTATOES: United States - Imports from Cuba by months and years  
Bushels (60 Pounds = 1 Bushel)

Month Year ended December 31	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	2,049	---	3,301	913	3,108	18,955	7,480	4,602	1,261	7,418	2,571	10,103
February	6,250	12,338	19,857	25,247	30,798	17,400	13,045	17,072	1,362	5,320	11,732	6,166
March	16,279	42,859	49,742	37,548	38,809	23,844	3,833	13,816	---	432	13,319	
April	11,223	18,563	32,478	2,600	3,733	5,875	4,844	750	---	23,652	15,017	
May	1,760	876	---	992	125	38	4,651	483	---	---	---	
June	426	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,541	
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	
August	626	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	
September	395	518	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	
October	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	
November	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	
December	---	321	---	---	583	160	---	---	---	1,843	467	
TOTAL	39,003	75,624	105,378	67,300	77,156	66,272	33,853	36,723	2,623	38,665	46,726	

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
1/ White or Irish potatoes.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service

Source: Comercio Exterior (Republica de Cuba)  
Year ended December 31

CUBA  
Commodity Potatoes, white  
Unit Bushels of 60 pounds

Year ended	Imports									
	United States		Canada		Islands		Canary		Other countries	
	bushels	Percent : of total	bushels	Percent : of total	bushels	Percent : of total	bushels	Percent : of total	bushels	Percent : of total
1925	1,421,897	29.5	3,315,264	68.7	24,682	0.51	65,148	1.3	4,826,991	1.3
1926	1,239,352	34.7	2,108,541	59.1	180,742	5.1	40,953	1.1	3,569,583	1.1
1927	1,578,281	38.7	2,445,659	60.0	46,514	1.1	5,275	0.13	4,075,729	0.13
1928	1,460,505	40.4	2,128,154	58.9	23,352	0.65	3,397	0.11	3,615,908	0.11
1929	984,234	28.7	2,353,941	68.7	86,388	2.5	3,014	0.09	3,427,577	0.09
1930	699,236	29.2	1,601,350	66.9	66,956	2.8	25,505	1.1	2,393,041	1.1
1931	268,045	25.1	860,231	74.9	0	0	825	0.07	1,149,101	0.07
1932	334,393	34.3	639,284	65.7	0	0	0	0	973,677	0
1933	243,261	36.1	429,828	63.9	0	0	0	0	673,089	0
1934	568,000	60.4	373,000	39.6	0	0	0	0	941,000	1/
1935	1,227,000	79.2	322,000	20.8	0	0	0	0	1,549,000	1/
5 year										
1926-30	1,192,322	34.9	2,127,529	62.3	0	0	0	0	3,416,369	0
1929-33	509,834	29.6	1,176,927	68.3	0	0	0	0	1,723,297	0
2 year										
1934-35	897,502	72.1	347,502	27.9	0	0	0	0	1,245,000	0

1/ Subject revision



CANADA: Import duties on potatoes

Year and date effective	1/ General tariff
1906 - 1919 (June 5) - - - - -	20¢ per bushel
1919 (June 6) to 1921 (May 27) - - - - -	Free
1921 (May 28) to 1923 (May 11) - - - - -	2/ 20¢ per bushel
1923 (May 12) - - - - -	3/ 35¢ per 100 lbs.
1930 (May 2) - - - - -	4/ 50¢ per 100 lbs.
1930 (June 18) - - - - -	4/ 75¢ per 100 lbs.
1930 (Sept. 17) - - - - -	5/ 75¢ per 100 lbs.
1936 (Jan. 1) - - - - -	6/ 75¢ per 100 lbs. 7/

- 1/ Applicable to imports from the United States.  
 2/ Countervailing duty (when imported from a country which imposes a customs duty on potatoes grown in Canada) became applicable when U. S. Emergency Tariff of May 1921 went into effect.  
 3/ Countervailing duty increased.  
 4/ Provided that if any country imposes a duty on potatoes grown or processed in and imported from Canada, an equal duty shall be imposed on potatoes coming into Canada from such country.  
 5/ Countervailing clause omitted but made dutiable at 75¢ per 100 lbs.  
 6/ U. S. - Canadian Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1936.  
 7/ Provided that, if any foreign country imposes on such goods the produce of the Dominion of Canada duties or charges more onerous than are prescribed by this item, duties equivalent thereto shall be imposed on the like goods imported into Canada from such country. Canada therefore imposes the same duties on imports of potatoes from the United States as we impose on potatoes from Canada.

U. S. - Import duties on potatoes

Year and date effective

Tariff Act 1909 - 25¢ per bu.  
 Tariff Act 1913 - Potatoes free  
 Emer. Tariff 1921 - 25¢ per bu. 60 lbs.  
 Tariff Act 1922 - 50¢ per cwt.  
 Tariff Act 1930 - 75¢ per cwt.  
 Under U. S. Canadian Agreement effective January 1, 1936

Seed potatoes white cert.

Dec. - Feb. 60¢ cwt.

Mar. - Nov. 45¢ cwt.

These rates apply only to a quota of  
 750,000 bu. in any year

All other potatoes remain 75¢ cwt.



POTATOES: Available commercial supplies merchantable potatoes for marketing January 1 to September

Year	Index 1926 = 100 (1)	Annual average wholesale price level foods	Jan. 1 estimated merchantable potato stocks in 37 Late and Intermediate States from crop of previous year	Early commercial production					Total Jan. 1 stocks and Early (1) commercial production Intermediate (1) and (2) States Million bushels (7)			Total Jan. 1 stocks and Early (1) (2) Second Early and Intermediate production (1) and (2) Million bushels (8)	
				State groups					Early (1) and (2) production Million bushels (6)	Early production Intermediate (1) and (2) States Million bushels (7)	Total Jan. 1 stocks and Early (1) (2) Second Early and Intermediate production (1) and (2) Million bushels (8)		
				State groups									
				Early (1) Million bushels (3)	Early (2) Million bushels (4)	Second Million bushels (5)	Early Million bushels (6)	Early Million bushels (7)					
1924	91.0		110.3	2.9	7.2	4.7	125.1	27.3	152.4				
1925	100.2		119.3	3.4	5.8	3.9	132.4	17.4	149.8				
1926	100.0		71.3	3.6	7.7	5.3	87.9	19.5	107.4				
1927	96.7		84.1	3.9	7.3	6.0	101.3	25.1	126.4				
1928	101.0		99.7	4.8	9.8	7.8	122.1	28.9	151.0				
1929	99.9		130.9	3.6	5.9	5.0	145.4	20.9	136.3				
1930	90.5		83.0	4.0	9.1	6.4	102.5	24.1	126.6				
1931	74.6		88.3	4.5	12.5	6.9	112.2	21.7	133.8				
1932	61.0		112.1	2.3	6.9	5.1	126.4	18.8	145.2				
1933	60.5		108.7	2.9	7.0	5.6	124.2	15.6	139.8				
1934	70.5		93.3	4.0	10.3	8.3	121.9	20.1	142.0				
1935	83.7		126.7	2.7	9.7	6.4	145.5	18.9	164.4				
1936	81.8 1/1		105.7	2.9	12.1	4.2	124.9	16.4	141.3				
1937	84.0 1/1		78.0	3.9 2/	16.6 2/	7.2 2/	105.7 3/	18.5 2/	124.2 3/				

1/ Estimated as of Jan. 1, 1937

2/ Estimate based on March 1, 1937 Crop Reporting Board 1937 intentions times 5 year average (1932-36) per acre yields.

3/ Total indicated production and Jan. 1, 1937 stocks.